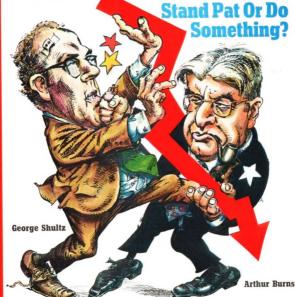


BATTLE OF THE ECONOMY:



In your wallet, you'll know it's right.



Pinto 3-door Runatiout. The rear seat folds forward to give you carpeted cargo area that silve feet long. Holds golf clubs. Camp lear Lungare. This have think nacks more from that are import.

nito standard equipment includes: 4-speed floor mounted shift, point 6 line (75 hp) engine, rack and pinion steering, high-back

Here's the kind of value that'll give you a nice, satisfied feeling. The 2-door Pinto. Or new 3-door Pinto Runabout (left). Both are priced low like the small imports. And they averaged 25mpg in simulated city/suburban driving. But from there on in, Pinto is a lot more little car than the imports.

Pinto is a do-it-yourself car

There are almost 40 jobs you can easily handle. Things like adding transmission fluid or changing the oil and oil filter. You can even do a simple tune up—adjust the carburetor or replace spark plugs, condenser and distributor points if necessary.

You can pick up a do-it-yourself manual and tool kit when you pick up your Pinto. And get ready to save right away.

Pinto calls for far less scheduled maintenance than VW.
One-half as many oil changes. One-sixth as many lubes. The
brakes are self-adjusting. So, here again you save.

Overall, Pinto is designed to last longer. It has strong, beefy parts like rustproof steel-alloy brake lines. And five main engine bearings—the leading import has only four.

Where do you go from here? To your Ford Dealer's and a test drive. Five minutes behind the wheel will tell you. Pinto's right.



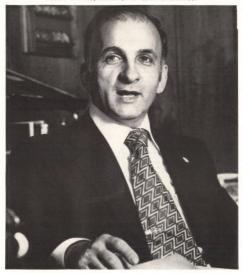


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Robert Klitzner, president, Providence Emblem Co.



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Get in the habit.

LETTERS

Nixon, Chamberlain and China

Sir: Your cover story's enthusiasm ove Mr. Nixon's forthcoming trip [July 26] hasn't been equaled since a certain day in late 1938. Tell me, when he returns will he be carrying an umbrella? And will he exuberantly wave a piece of paper at us from the steps of his plane? OLIVER PACINI

Portland, Ore.

Sir: I cannot help approving of President Nixon's proposed trip to Red China. Knee-jerk anti-Communists will quote the history of broken treaties by Communist countries as an excuse for isolating this political dogma, but the wise man uses history to his advantage and does not make himself a prisoner of it. The past should make us wary, but it should not paralyze our will to seek a better world through con-stant reappraisal of our own policies as well as those we oppose.

JOHN H. THOMAS Charlotte, N.C.

Hillsboro, Ore.

Sir: I submit that if the U.S. can tol-erate a Communist dictatorship 90 miles from its shores, Chairman Mao and his countrymen can coexist with a non-Communist Taiwan, which, although it doesn't meet our standards of democracy, is a veritable bastion of freedom and individual opportunity compared with mainland China. ROBERT BOLIN

Sir: Nixon's planned visit to Peking is more significant in sounding the death knell of the Chiang regime than in open-

ing the door to the U.N. for Communist China. Let the world not forget that the responsibility for the loss of China to the Communists must be laid squarely on the shoulders of Chiang and his in-laws. No amount of whitewash could cleanse them of their guilt of misrule, corruption and greed. Shed no tears for their demise.

GLORIA LIEU Detroit

Sir: For sheer cynicism, President Nixon's new Ostpolitik is not without historical

precedent "The political art in foreign affairs is to reduce the number of enemies of one's country and to turn yesterday's enemies into good neighbors."—Molotov, Aug. 31, 1939, explaining the Soviet-German Pact.

PETER SIMMEL Culver City, Calif.

Sir: It's comic opera. Were Gilbert and Sullivan still around, they might set it to music. If world peace is really the issue,

wouldn't open talk be more fruitful and more "disarming" than all this pussyfoot-ing, this you-tell-them-for-us-but-keep-itsecret diplomacy? How can TIME and other once sensible voices hail this rapprochement with mainland China as a coup for Nixon? It is the

long-overdue attempt to correct an surd situation of our own making. Other heads of state have recognized the reality of the People's Republic of China, but none has been credited with a diplomatic victory.

BONNIE BORTLE Cambridge, Mass.

Aunt Ruth?

Sir: Ruth Brine is an Uncle Tom of the fe-male sex [Essay, July 26]. It is easy to find fault with any movement. In criti-cizing a handful of already "liberated" au-thors for too much "consciousness raising," she missed the whole point; until men and women in all strata of American society, not just the elite leadership, learn that human potential extends beyond sexual roles, then precious little will

> JOAN I. SAMUELSON Poway, Calif.

Sir: Congratulations to Ruth Brine for her levelheaded Essay on Women's Lib. I, for one, am tired of having to re-explain reasonable goals to family and friends accustomed to ridiculing what they believe to be a movement of monomaniacal sexual freaks. Restricting a woman's right to be her most complete self is a barbarism most people of both sexes denounce. It is a shame to lose respect and support through irresponsible extremism.

JANET L. HAWK Woodbridge, N.J.

Sir: Your Essay on Women's Lib was right on, although too close for comfort. I have just resigned my position as the only female school business administrator in the state of New Hampshire—a po-sition I grew into after serving an apprenticeship of eight years as an executive assistant. After working night and day plus weekends for over one year, losing my month's leave in the process, and being refused an assistant to help with the mounting paper work, I quit in dis-gust to return to college full time. Would you believe that they are replacing me

with a male at \$5,000 more per year, and to top it off, giving him an assistant?

But to get back to Women's Lib; help!

RITA B. GEORGE Rochester, N.H.

Early Bell

Sir: Your report on Superintendent Wil-son Riles' plan [July 26] to cope with pre-school learning and the problems of boredom and teacher obsolescence was interesting and frightening at the same time. Has Riles considered the possible effects of his plan upon the family particularly? Possibly educational acceleration at the earlier age levels only serves to increase pa-

earlier age levels only serves to hereast per rental obsolescence.

And again, if "readiness" for first grade is to be five years of age, simple cal-culations indicate that prenursery training will necessarily be at two years of age. It would seem that new changes in ed ucation are not only eliminating the prob-lems of education, but will in the future serve to eliminate family care as

> CHARLES S. PALAZZOLO Department of Sociology

Hell and Back

Sir: I was amused by your article on Frank Behrens' Dante's Infernal Guide to Your School [July 26]. The first two illustrations are actually from the Purgatorio. This may reveal an unconscious faith in the school system after all. The tor ments in purgatory, says Dante, "at worst cannot go beyond the great Judgment." PATRICIA BREITZER

Lexington, Ky.

Safety in Cans Sir: The advice of health authorities to

oil canned foods in order to destroy the botulinum toxin [July 19] is misdirected caution. Of the 70 billion cans of commercial food products consumed in the U.S. each year, more than 70%, by their nature, will not support the growth of Clostridium botulinum. Such products are beer, soft drinks, frozen citrus concentrate, ade, citrus sections and a host of other fruits, vegetables and other food items. Boiling the 25% to 30% of the re-maining food products seems to be some-

what redundant. Based on your report, the odds of dying by botulism poisoning from commercially canned foods are on the order of one in one billion. JOHN DICKINSON

Continental Can Co., Inc.

▶ The story failed to make clear that boiling is a recommended safety measure only for non-acidic foods canned at home, not

Dedication's Bread

Sir: Father Victor Salandini's symbolic act in offering Mass with a tortilla [July 26] was a beautiful expression of a priest's dedication and identification with the culture and struggle of Chicano farm workers.

To those who look upon this action as irregular or defiant of church authority, I have this to ask: How many priests have ever been disciplined for their racist and condemning attitudes toward Mexicans and blacks? How many priests and bishops would feel as much at case sharing the bread of la raza as they would eating

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Rockwell Report

BOCKWELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Our board of directors recently elected Louis Putze president, chief executive officer, and member of the board of Rockwell.

Mr. Putze joins our company from Singer Company, where he was responsible for the firm's Industrial Products Group, which includes gas and water meters and power tools — also major Rockwell product lines.

In addition to this directly parallel experience, Mr. Putze brings to Rockwell a broad and distinguished record of administrative, financial and marketing achievement. In 1956, he co-founded Controls Company of America, foreseeing the surge in demand for automatic controls for home laundry equipment and auto air conditioners that carried his company to marketing leadership in this field, here and abroad. He continued to serve as president and chief executive officer of this business when it became the Controls Division of General Precision Equipment in 1966, and was given broader management responsibilities when CPE became a nart of Singer.

In other board actions, W. F. Rockwell Jr. was elected chairman to succeed Col. W. F. Rockwell, who will become honorary chairman. W. F. Rockwell Jr. had formerly been chief executive officer and vice-chairman. He also served as president from 1947 to 1964. S. Kenckwell was also elected to the board: he is president and director of Keystone Aeronautics Corp., a director of the First National Bank & Trust Co. of Washington, Pa., and a trustee of Lafayette College.

Under the distinguished business leadership of Col. Rockwell, now honorary chairman, the company he founded 46 years ago has grown from a small meter manufacturer, with two plants, to a diversified, world-wide enterprise with \$280 million sales last year.

Making holes: Our Power Tool Division recently brought out a new electric-operated masonry-drilling. hammer for the building and construction trades. It features a unique rotating/striking mechanism that gives our tools better performance than competitive models. To emphasize this, our introductory ads showed side-by-side drilling comparisons, and bolidly offered to buy a user our competitor's product, if he didn't agree Rockwell's unit outperformed it on the job. We've sold handreds of ours in the lew months they've been on in the lew months they've been on commetities and well are thought one

Valve excerpts. We hear so many good things from our salesmen's call reports about the performance of Nordstrom valves that we've half-considered writing the "great valve novel." Some of

the excerpts would read like this: (1) "Old Nordstrom dug up on pipeline, appears to date from 1920's. Hasn't easily, doesn't leak, (2) Customer has Nordstroms on hydrocracker. Temperatures at 345°F, pressures at 1800 psi. Inspection shows pipe will go before valves. (3) Competitor's gate-type valve leaking after year on cement slurry line. Nordstroms in service two years; all other valves being replaced by ours. (4) Customer used cutaway model of Nordstrom before U.S. Senate sub-committee on pipeline safety. They kept model as good example of safe valve."

Now, if we could think of a book title with a little more zip in it than, "Nordstrom — the Dependable Valve for Tough Service," we just might get serious.

This is one of a series of informal reports on Rockwell Manufacturing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15208, makers of measurement and control devices, instruments, and power tools for 32 basic markets.



steak and drinking Scotch with the growers and their allies? (THE REV.) MARK DAY, O.F.M. Los Angeles

Art at Any Price

Sir. How abund to say, as That does in the Easay "Who Needs Masterpieces at Those Pricest" [July 19], that "in America today, nobody needs another Titian—not at those prices." America does need masterpieces, and the high cost is created not by the "rapacity" of museums but by the Extreme raily of these masterpieces with the pricest prices and the pricest p

The Metropolitan Museum, in purchasing the Velázquez, was simply performing one of the principal functions of a museum, acquiring a great work of art. The painting was purchased with funds restricted solely to art purchases; we could not have used the money otherwise.

We wought to create among other U.S. memors as you will be picture would be jointly owned by the picture would be jointly owned by the picture would be jointly owned by the participating measures, and the paintle participation of the participating participation of the participation

THOMAS HOVING
Director
The Metropolitan Museum of Art
New York City

The Quality of Hookers

Sir. You say, "New Yorkers were treated to the rare sight of a virtually hookerless Times Square" July 261. As one who often stroic shrough Times Square without encountering any insurmountable more of a treat to see empty prisons than empty streets. Prisons have a bad enough effect on real criminals without of unnecessary "crimes." If the Manhattan hooker is, as you recently said, "feral," it is only because the rest of us have made where it deserves, nation gets the kind of whores it deserves, attoin gets the kind of

JOHN CLARK New Hyde Park, N.Y.

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A letter from the PUBLISHER

Henry Luce a

THE name of this game is not predictions, although they can be the frusting on the cales "any Correspondent Lawrence Malkin, who did be principal reporting from Washington for this week's cover story on the U.S. economy. "The job is trying to explain to people what is happening to their livelihoods and why." This is what we set out to do in our major economic stories, but we are also happen to satisfy the universal taste for frost-ing. Thanks to Malkin's reporting and the analyses by Sosiness Editor come pertinent forceasts:

► Economic recovery in 1971 would at best be slow and lagging (Oct. 12, 1970).

► The Nixon Administration would set as its 1971 larget a \$1,060 billion G.N.P., to be achieved by means of a bootstrap operation to boost public confidence (Dec. 28, 1970). Tiste said that it would not work, and so far it hasn't. We also predicted that the G.N.P., would fall between \$1,045 and \$1,055 billion, and it were instances.

looks as if it will.

Contrary to reporting elsewhere, a steel strike this summer was by no means inevitable (May

24, 1971).

A split would develop in the Nixon camp over the Administration's economic policies (June 14, 1971). Malkin had previously reported that Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns was becoming increasingly disendanted with the classic economic theory espoused by the President's chief economic adviser, George



LOEB & MALKIN

Much of Malkin's experience in distinguishing fact from fiction on the economics beat is derived from covering the troubled British economy for seven years before joining Tisks in 1969. In Washington, as he did in London, Malkin spends endless hours interviewing public officials and private experts. Then he devotes still more hours poring over statistics, and all the properties of the pr

Doing his own pencil work can be just as productive for Malkin. Last summer Tists surprised White House officials when we reported that the President, during a closed-door session with top economic advisers, had set an original budget ceiling of \$225 billion (Tiste, Aug. 10, 1970). Some aides assumed that there had been a leak. Actually, says Malkin, information on budget policy pieced together until there could be no other conclusion."

The Cover: Cartoon by Mort Drucker.

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THE NATION

AMERICAN NOTES Anybody Give a Hoot?

For 26 years, Smokey the Bear has been a uniquely successful advertising gimmick to remind Americans about the dangers of lorest fires. Now the Federal Government wants to spread the word about environmental pollution, but it is caught up in a bureaucratic battle over what cartoon character should emhody the cause.

The Interior Department champions its three-year-old Johnny Horizon, an earnest-looking, middle-aged white out-doorsman who, critics say, cannot possibly appeal to the young, to ethnic groups and to those who live in critics, where the pollution problem is



worst. His message, "This land is pour land. Keepa telears") must essatily a ranger, either. The U.S. Forest Service has countered with Woodsty the Owl, presumably a wee and like hist whose message, "Give a Hoot, Don't Pollute," may have a better chance of reaching children; they are the might be counted on to be more than the might be counted on the bar the might be counted on to be forest the might be counted on the bar the might be counted on the might be counted to the might be considered to the might be counted to the might be considered to the mi

Neither agency will bow to the otherse schoice for the sake of having a single symbol. Meantime, a Ford Motor Co. designer named Elwood Engel argues for eliminating both Johnny and Woodsy, His proposed substitute: Ollie and Polly, "the oxygen molecules with the message."

Computer Pollution?

Less than a generation agn, a species of future shock oversame many laymen when they contemplated a new invention—the electronic computer. There was vague anxiety about machines that could think, a corner-of-the-eye vision of humanoid steel creatures winking out their possibly hafeful computations. It was—and still is—modern man's version of the Frankenstein anxiety.

Now, of course, in most industrialized nations the computer is as familiar and useful as the automobile. It could in fact create some of the same problems. Last week, at a conference in Chicago marking the 25th anniversary of the invention of the electronic computer, one speaker adumbrated a world another quarter-century from now when almost everyone would possess a computer the size of a cigarette package and almost as cheap. Frederic G. Withington of Arthur D. Little, Inc., described two opposing tendencies in the development of computers; the increasingly economical sharing of large computers by multiple users and the proliferation of minicomputers. If the second line is followed, then in a throwaway society Withington envisions a day when little computers will be "scattered around the country as thickly as empty beer cans."

The Critic

President and Mrs. Nixon flew to New York one evening last week to visit the newly wed Tricia and Eddie Cox and sample some of the bride's home cooking throiled lobster and stuffed potatoes.) Then the four took in

a performance of No. No.
Nanette. After the show, a
television reporter asked the
President if he would like

The President's reply was a mimor classic in his manner of laying a bed of hot coals in his path and then diancing across it. "My wife and I of course like mustical conti-day, he began. "We like the theater also, I don't mean his that that they should always be old musicals. But I think this musical that they call excapist—I don't look at it that way. I think that after a long way. I think that after a long.

to see more such musicals



THE NIXONS WITH RUBY KEELER IN NEW YORK

day, most of us need a lift in the evening. I don't mean by that that sometimes I don't want to go to see a very serious play or something of that sort." Perhaps Nix-on's minutely elaborate, even Oriental effort to avoid giving displeasure was rehearsal for his trip to Peking.

Also Sprach Houston

Mission Control in Houston chose to awake the Apollo 15 astronauts from one of their sleep periods with an interesting choice of times: the grandiose opening strains of Richard Straus's symphotic poem Also Sprach Aunitaria. Evecative of speciacular surness and other occurrences that call for a 107-piece orchestral accompanies on the control of the property of the

Actually, when Strauss wrote the music, he was thinking of Nietzsche's treatise in which the philosopher poured out his prophecies of Superman through the voice of the Persian Zarathustra, the founder of Zoroastranism." I teach you the Superman," wrote Nietzsche. "Man is something that shall

a rope tied between beast and Superman—a rope, over an abyss. . . The Superman is the meaning of the earth. NasAs's public refations office, of course, makes no such Nietzschean claims of the course, and the course of the course of the course of the course of the course, and the course of the

be overcome . . . Man is





GREETING PROSPECTIVE VOTERS IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

The Economic Blues

As they surveyed the state of the U.S. economy last week, Americans felt bewildernient, frustration and occasionally a touch of fatalism. Mike Lynn. a Detroit barber, put it blumly: "I don't thank about the economy. There's northing any of us can do to the same than the same than the same than the same than the same time—or argued that enough had already been done and that things would change gradually for the better. Only lately have Nixon and his economic advisers become somewhat more received and the same time. The latest figures last week showed

that unemployment had risen once again and that inflation was continuing. With an assist from the Nixon Administration. a steel strike was averted at the last moment, but inevitably at an inflationary cost. Within 24 hours after the wage settlement was announced, most of the After 18 disruptive days, the nationwide and strike was brought to an end. Hough many featherhedding work rules were finally eliminated, the United Transportation Union extracted a 25% go to the control of the President brought joy to Bur-The President brought joy to Bur-

hank. Calif., home of Lockheed Aircraft Corp., when the Senate by a voic of 49-48 approved an Administrationhacked \$250 million federal loan to the ailing company. That saved an estimated 60,000 jobs in the depressed aerospace industry. Before the week was

out, lines formed again in Burbank restaurants: banks reported a brisk business in traveler's checks. But in another acrospace centers of the control of the

Bloming the System. So far, in varied sections of the U.S., the state of the economy does not seem to pose a fatal political threat to Nixon-yet. For the present, some Republicans take comtort from the fact that many people see Nixon as having inherited the mess from the Democrats. After a tour of southern Illinois, Norton Kay, a former Chicago political editor, reported that the President is "seldom blamed or mentioned. People talk about government as an abstraction rather than about Nixon as a person. They seem disillusioned with the System rather than with a party or an individual." Republicans hope that people are distracted by other matters. "They want to talk about the ball scores and their fishing trips." observed Republican Senator Saxbe about the mood of Ohio recently. "If there's a recession, you wouldn't know it." Such easy comfort is not usually echoed among White House advisers. Last week President Nixon, on his way to a weekend in Maine, stopped off in New Hampshire for a little political consciousness raising and cheerleading way ahead of that state's primary.

Part of the economic blues was expressed in cynicism. Gail Gabrielson an Inglewood, Calif. car-rental agent who has been on waiting lists to become a teacher for three years, put if this way. "You bomb to death with the

LOCKHEED CHAMPAGNE PARTY IN BURBANK





Democrats, and you starve to death with the Republicans. We have a Republican President. So it's just what can be expected." Many people, however, expect the Republicans, with their perennial claim to fiscal integrity and management skill, to do better. That, after all was one of the reasons so many businessmen voted for Nixon. The combination of accumulated savings and better profits in some industries could produce a boom, but confidence is lacking. Said Daniel Patrick, who lost his job as a Los Angeles computer programmer and is now selling cars; "People aren't buying because they don't know what is coming next. They have a feeling of loss of control over their own lives. I feel Nixon is as much out of control as we are.

Citizens' Revolt. If anything can arouse an apathetic electorate at present, it is a sense of deception added to economic malaise. The state of Connecticut is a case in point. With scant warning, the Democratic-controlled state legislature passed a personal income tax on the last frenzied night of the session. To top it off. Republican Governor Thomas Meskill, who opposed such a tax, allowed it to become law. The infuriated citizens of Connecticut staged a spontaneous revolt; they swamped both Governor and legislators with letters, telegrams and petitions demanding repeal of the tax. The state's politicians took alarm and last week convened a special session of the legislature to reconsider the tax

The situation in Connecticut was special-but not the anger at politicians who seem to mislead the public. A milder form of that anger was directed here and there at the Administration for continuing to issue rosy proclamations about the economy. Republican James Scheurenbrand, a bank president in Evanston, Ill., plans to vote for Nixon again, but he recently objected that "glowing statements from Washington are at variance with what people are experiencing. There is too much hard sell. It's croding the Administration's credibility. People are looking for real answers." Republican Senator William Republican Senator William Roth of Delaware recently conducted a poll among his constituents and found that over half of the 20,000 who responded would accept wage and price controls. Said he: "I think people are ready for stern measures.

Psychopolitical Ploy, Many connervative Republicans who abhor controls would welcome decisive measures instead of soothing words. The best evidence suggests that Nison and his advisees helieve that their economic control proces. But the suspicion that their public optimism is a psychopolitical ploy will may go away, Said Namey Travis, a secretury in Santa Monica: The Administer of their public of the second of their ed. it is immobilized. They seem to be afraid of alienating anybody. The result could be alienating almost everybody.



WHITE CLASSROOM IN AUSTIN HIGH SCHOOL

An excuse to make little haste very slowly.

THE ADMINISTRATION Bus Stop

President Nixon's stance on the subject of school desegregation in general and busing in particular has never really been in question. Last year he eased Robert Finch, a close friend who was Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, out of his job, in part for pressing too hard on integration. Finch's replacement. Elliot Richardson, has now been left stranded. Last week, moving abruptly to "disavow" HEW's busing plan for schools in Austin, Texas. Nixon emphatically restated his position: "I have consistently opposed the busing of our nation's schoolchildren to achieve a racial balance, and I am opposed to the busing of children simply for the sake of busing. Further, while the Executive Branch will continue to enforce the orders of the court, including courtordered busing. I have instructed the Attorney General and the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare that they are to work with individual school districts to hold busing to the minimum required by law.

In a few terse sentences. Nixon thereby gave read-tirnst shool districts in the South—and North—an official excuse for making little haste very slowby. In the Austin case, U.S. District Judge Jack Roberts had rejected HIW proposal, which called for extensive busing. Roberts had opted instead for an alternative advanced by the losal school board, which planned only infermitten bosing of pupils as a new proposal contrained to the contrained and proposal proposal properties.

Nixon conceded that the Justice Department would have to appeal Judge Roberts' decision, because the Supreme Court had upheld the principle of busing in a decision last April involving schools in North Carolina. Georgia and Alabama. But, he said, the Government would no longer argue for the HEW plant, instead, it would seek a compromise. Nixon also instructed Richardson to submit an amendment to prohibit use of funds from his \$1.5 billion Emergency School Assistance Act for busing.

There was some reason for the Gowernment's retreat on the Austin busing question: the HEW plan had some technical weaknesses. Still. Richardson thought he had persuaded Nixon and Artorney General John Mitchell to, earry out the busing decision (TEME, Aug. 9). It was informed of the President's move at the last minute, and carried no pervonal plea or protest to Nixon.

Opinion v. Low. Said Minnesotis. Democratis. Sentar Walter Mendale. Who shepherded the Senate version of the school assistance bill: "I do not think that in the long term this country will reward the President for attempting to pit public opinion against the rule of law announced by the Supreme Court." In New York, the N.A.A.C. Pegal Deferee and Education Funds and that it may intervene in the Austin On the other hand, busing opponents

-entropy of the control of the contr

School Superintendent Jack Davidson put it pithily: "Man in White House speaks with forked tongue."

Still another peculiar circumvention has heen proposed by the Dallas school district. After the Supreme Court de heep the court of the period of the period

In an opinion entered last week, U.S. District Judge Wilfiam M. Taylor Jr. not only bought that extraordinary idea, but also added a few wrinkles of his own. He envisions elementary, students being ushered into a special television room duily for a one-hour session, transmitting and receiving lessons to and from a similar class in a school domain this program would be weekly visits between the matching schools. "What between the matching schools," What between the matching schools, "What between the matching schools, "What for way to start to foster real integration," esclaimed Judge Taylor, "than for a student to be able to say "Hey, I

saw you on television last week;"

Iudge Taylor has a special treat for high school students. He decreed that any student who voluntarily transfers from a high school in which his race is the majority to one in which it is in the minority will be rewarded with a four-day school week.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY

Is Spiro Agnew Necessary?

Vice President Spiro Agnew scanned an enwapage raticle critical of him, angrily tossed if aside and noted somewhat history: "If I followed the advice of all my critics, I'd still be in Baltimore." Indeed, there are many who would like to see the Vice President among Richard Nisson's inner circle. Since he reached the high mark of his popularity with Republican pols on the give-'em-hell fund-raising circuit a year ago, Agnew has fallen to such low esteem that there has been open talk for mahigan time that the policy of the Remailed of th

As chief spokesman for the Administration's hards line during the 1970 elections. Agnew took the fight to the client of the control of the co

sponshillty, they insist, helongs to some of the same White House types who are currently pushing for Agnew's removal. Says one Agnew allowser: "The ones I'm bitterest about are those birds who knew that what the Vice President was doing in 1970 was part of å battle plan. They knew he was under orders. When it flepped, they were the loudest us denouterine bird."

Lockluster Tour, When President Nixon relaxed trade restretions with China following the first gambits of Ping Pong diplomacy, Agene warned against a sudden thaw in U.S.-Chinese relationships. Nixon, engaged in delicate negolitations with Peking, did a slow burn over his Vice President's outspokenness on the ssuc. Agnew was abroad when Nixon appeared on television July 15 with his China announcement. He subsequently control of the property of the property of the China announcement. He subsequently control of the property of the property of the period of the property of the property of the period of the property of the property of the period of the property of the property of the period of the property of the period of the peri chanted White House aides are hardly enough to make Nixon switch, but the electoral equation next fall could force him to. Should Nixon decide that he must run a more moderate campaign han is-consonant with Agenes's image, then he might well replace Agnew with a more suitable running mate Or, should it seem necessary, he ceuld name and other conservative Regulblican, in heps with the conservative Regulblican, in heps still getting rid of Agnew's Predictable franciousness.

If not Spiro-who? Among the principal possibilities:

JOHN CONNALLY. That Nixon's house Democrat is a powerful figure in the Administration became plain during the ministration became plain during the Incommentaries of the Lockheed loan guarantee (see Blussessey; that he will be put on the Republican ticket next summer is far less clear. The idea is that Connally would carry Texas, sew up the South and perhaps provide an edger in such Border



"Instead of another dull term as Vice President, Spiro, I thought you'd prefer a more important post in the Administration. How does Ambassador to Taiwan grab you?"

aide: "I see the old man's private calendar and Agnew's never on it." Agnew's recent foreign tour was lackluster at best, and his remarks condemning black leaders in the U.S. are considered a new burden for an Administration already fighting charges of hostility toward blacks. Lately he has spent more time away from Washington, frequently playing golf with celebrity and sport cronies. He continues his rounds of the Republican banquet circuit, but even in this familiar role his aides sense a growing ennui. His pride is affronted by the small ceremonial duties of the vice presidency that he calls "Hubert Humphrey makework projects."

Agnew's doldrums plus complaints from liberal Republicans and disenstates as Tennessee. Kentucky and Maryland. His identification with conservative Southern Democratic philosophy could be enough to fend off another challenge from George Wallace. But Nixon would need help in the big-vote states -California, New York, Ohio and Illinois-to win re-election, and there Connally would be a drawback. Also, Republican professionals oppose dropping a fat party plum into a Democrat's lap. A man who knows both the vice presidency and Lyndon Johnson predicted that Connally might well be Nixon's running mate. Said Hubert Humphrey: "It would be a tough ticket."

but without his abrasiveness, Bush is an attractive dark horse. He could be

counted on to hold the right-wing vote without antagonizing liberals. His current post as U.N. ambassador has taken him out of the public eye, but that could change overnight. Henry Cahot Lodge moved from the U.N. ambassadorship to the vice-presidential nomination, and the upcoming debate on the admission of Peking could prove a treful while for Bush.

NELSON ROCKEFELLER. There has been so little love lost between Nixon and the New York Governor for so many years that Rockefeller at first glance seems an unlikely choice. But he has supported Nixon on revenue sharing and foreign policy, and in recent years has taken a turn to the right on domestic issues. If the White House pols decide on a New York-California strategy focusing on crime, welfare reform and urban problems. Rockefeller could be the choice Whether or not Rockefeller would take the No. 2 spot has provided most of the suspense at Republican conventions for more than a decade. While he repeated last week that he does not consider himself "stand-by equipment," he could change his mind in 1972.

CMARIS PRICE II Nixon decides to pitch is campaign to the center, Percy would be an attractive running mate with vote-getting strength among blacks, young voters and liberal Republicans. But White House ados insust that the President does not treat Percy. He is a member of the liberal Senate clith at one of the liberal Senate clith and one of the liberal Senate clith and the percentage of the percentage of the liberal senate clith and the percentage of the liberal senates of th

ROMAD RAGAN. His presence at the '68 Republican Convention worried Nixon into adopting the Southern strategy: the still remains the darling of the party's still remains the darling of the party's right wing (see following story). A Nixon-Reagan ticket, however, would be too heavily weighted toward California and would not provide a moderating appearance of the still remains the provide and the still remains the still remai

Even David. Agnew's best chances for renomination remain with his supporters in the Republican right wing. Agnew, insists Barry Goldwater, has a larger personal following in the G.O.P. than Nixon himself: White House aides do not disagree. Whether or not Nixon would take the painful step of admitting that his original choice for Vice President was wrong-which would force him to face recrimination from the right-will probably not be known until next summer, perhaps after the Democrats have nominated his opponent. Says a White House aide: "What he'll do is sit down with a batch of polls that tell him just where he stands. If he thinks it's going to be tight and that Agnew might sink him, that's the end of Agnew. Hell, he'd dump David Eisenhower under those circumstances

POLITICS

The Right Wing v. Nixon
Disowning Richard Nixon, his right-

wing former supporters carefully point out, is a decision reluctantly reached. After all, one does not toss off an old ally and champion without shedding tears for what once had been. But the moderate tone of Richard Nixon's presidency-while not liberal enough to satisfy critics in the center or on the left -has so disturbed many of his conservative backers that he appears to be in some danger of alienating a constituency he has counted as his for 25 years. Welfare reform, cutbacks in defense spending, advocacy of deficit spending and Keynesian economics were difficult enough for Nixon's conservative supporters to tolerate, but for many, rapprochement with Communist China was the final straw. In recent weeks, rightwing spokesmen have announced a formal split with the President:

▶ Twelve gurus of the right, editors and officials of conservative groups head-old by National Review Editor William F. Buckley Jr., expressed their "personal admiration" and "affection" for Nison, then said. "In Consideration of this record, we, who have heretofore generally supported the Nison Administration, have resolved to suspend our support of the Administration."

▶ Human Events, a Washington-based weekly that is a barometer of far-right thinking, pointed to years of backing Nixon candidacies, but added: "We fear that the President is not only advocating policies at almost total variance with conservative sentiment on the domestic front, but his 'generation of peace' diplomacy, coupled with his seeming unconcern about our rapidly deteriorating military posture, is literally endangering the survival of the American Republic William Loeb, ultraconservative publisher of the Manchester N.H. Union Leader, reminisced about the old Nixon, then washed his hands of the new: The publisher and Mrs. Loeb are very fond of the President and Mrs. Nixon personally, and we thoroughly enjoyed our recent dinner at the White House. We found the Nixons to be fine people. But the first consideration is not personal friendship. This newspaper considers President Nixon's proposal to visit Communist China and the change in policy toward Red China to be immoral, indecent, insane and fraught with danger for the survival of the United States."

Early Birds. The hard-core right wingers have never been well organized nationally and are generally dismissed by politicians as fringe extremists. But the voices raised against Nixon could influence a wider range of voters who stand to the right of center. The danger from the right could easily be overestimated, but Nixon for one did not ignore it. He called his older lieutenants on Capitol Hill-the "early birds" who helped him resurrect his political career for a run at the White House in 1968 -for a coektail party last week. They included John Tower of Texas. Paul Fannin of Arizona, Robert Dole of Kansas. They met for an hour, exchanged cordial remarks and received presidential gifts. The same day, Nixon held another meeting, this one with New York Senator James Buckley, Neither would discuss the details of the meeting, but the President more than likely sought to answer affirmatively the question Brother Bill had posed about him in a recent magazine article: "Is he one of us?"

In an interview with TIME Correspondent Bonnie Angelo last week, Senator Buckley noted some pluses in Nixon's conservative ledger, especially his Supreme Court nominations. But there is disenchantment: "A rush to embrace China without counting the cost to the United States has created too high expectations here. A full-employment-budget type of thinking removes the discipline of red ink and black ink." The political alternatives open to dissident conservatives, according to Buckley: "They can stay home. They will not go out and win new votes through their enthusiasm. This is very important, because it is the conservatives who hustle up the money, who are the shock troops







in campaigns. If what is now a concern gels into outright opposition, Nixon will have lost a source of support, energy, drive and money."

The sense of betrayal of conservative ideals, the feeling of abandonment by the old Nixon they backed so long trust deep Says one conservative Republican Senator "The conservative Rominiated Dick Nixon in Miann. They didn't go trooping off to Reagan. Now there's a general feeling that he's let us down, that the President is turning his back on his old frends to make now the conservative of the property of the p

Says Walf Hinten, chairman of United Republicans of California, who found Nixon's decision to visit China "obscene": "Some of the Nixon men have implied they don't care about us, that we have no place to go. There are quite a few conservatives that are going to show Nixon that they have sex-

eral places they can go." Conciliatory Stance, But where? George Wallace, who announced his presidential candidacy for 1972 last week, holds to the basic conservative tenet of evangelical anti-Communism. Wallace, however, is too much a populist on economic issues and too intransigent on racial issues to receive nationwide conservative support. The most likely candidate to lead a rightwing insurrection is California Governor Ronald Reagan. His following in conservative quarters is wide. At 60, he could conclude that next year is his last chance to run for the presidency, although he is more often mentioned for the vice presidency (see page 12). But if Reagan indeed has 1972 ambitions. he clearly feels that an open break with the President on China-or on anything else-is no way to further them. He has discouraged efforts to crank up a conservative campaign in his behalf. He also took a conciliatory stance on Administration China policy, a serious blow to the anti-Peking enthusiasts.

Nixon can still stave off criticism from the right on the strength of his ear-





lier bard line against Communism. Notice Congression John Schuitz a John Bircher who represents Nison's home district an California: "If you get a reputation for being an early riser, you can sheep till 11." Says Chicago Bissinessinan W. Clement Stone, a large contributor to conservative cumpaign celera and Nixon's higgest 1968 financial backer. "After 20 years, we'd better a better 20 years, we'd better a state what we take a hard look at that satustion and massed our emotions."

Thus, the right-song record will be strictly limited and will probably center around withholding funds or organizational support. Conservative contributors could seriously hurt Nixon's campaign funding if they so choose members of such conservative groups a Young American's for Freedom could withhold the energetic grasserous computingers who aided Nixon in 1968. If the President does not not support to the protect water funding the protect water for the conservatives won't contribute, work or vote."

The Latest Scoop

Sill months from post time, the 1972 Democratic presidential sweepstakes have already recorded a scratch, lown Senator Harold Hughes, and an unexpected dark-horse entry, Oklahoma Senator Fred Harris. Assessing his chances recently, Harris noted that he must do well in the early primaries. In the control of the proposed of polis. The top two by then? Ed Misske, of course. And? "Secop Jackson."

When Senator Henry Martin Jackson, Sp. began to toy with the idea of a caindidacy last spring, he was rated as having little better than an outside chance for the view-presidential normation, and the Washington Democrat has moved up remarkably fast. There are still even skeed politication, of either party who seed Jackson as the 1972 Democratic monimee; he is barely visible in the national polit, registering only 1% or 26°. G. O.P. offlight, Jackson was recently

G.O.P. officials, Jackson was recently rated the Democrat Richard Nison would find most difficult to defeat. In a July poll of Democratic leaders, he comes in a surprising second to Masse, and leash Hother Humphrey. Teddy Kennedy and George McGovern. Sox another Democratic hopeful, Indiana's Birch Babb. "There is a bir of support head of the properties of the properties

Jackson's surge is in large part a measure of his unique position in the crowded field of aspirants. In contrast to his opposition, he has positioned himself squarely with the military-industrial establishment and big Pentagon budgets, thus cornering several limited but loyal bases of support and money. In recent



SENATOR JACKSON

A remarkable rise through the ranks.

weeks, he has tempered his prowur views, he now favors a gradual withdrawal. He supports the President's proposed trip to China. Jackson also claims to have the most liberal voting record on civil rights and domestic issues of any prospective candidate. The homecans for Democratic Action. In overcome to the control of the control well below Muskie. McGrovern and Bayh on the basis of his Senate votes.

Anathema, Besides becoming known as the "different" candidate, Jackson plans to overcome his lack of recognition by winning an important primary, and he has chosen Florida as the site of the test. The Florida primary comes only a week after New Hampshire's, so it has high-and early -visibility. It may also prove an excellent sounding board for the Jackson thesis that the economy, not the war, will be the major issue of the presidential campaign. Florida ranks high in Social Security recipients, and unemployment is substantial at Cape Kennedy. Jackson believes, with good reason, that his advocacy of price and wage controls, plus his support of the aerospace industry and his pro-labor voting record, will give him an ad-vantage. Connecticut Senator Abraham Ribicoff contends that if the voting were held today, "Scoop would win the Florida primary

A victory in Florida would greatly enhance Jackson's chances in 72, though it would hardly guarantee him the non-instant. It would most certainly throw a scare into some party regulars. Jackson and the property of the property of the property of the property of the nominated. In would be the one Democrat most likely to trigger a revolt, and hence a fourth party on the Democratic vote and virtually reasoner Nicon's reselection.

Birthday for Common Cause

I think we've gone hog wild in nuting all our hopes on White House leadership. We have to develop other sources es of drive and imagination. This is a time of interlocking revolutions. Therefore, in a very serious question as to whether our institutions can hold together under the enormous strains of those changes. Somebody has to make them work.

—John Gardner

One year ago, the former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare left the relative calm of the Urban Coalition to try an experiment in making American institutions work. John Gardner's notion was to create a citizen's superlobby called Common Cause: his dream has come free common Cause:

dream has come true—sort of. Common Cause claims a membership



JOHN GARDNER Intangible achievements.

of 191,000, paying a minimum of \$15 per person per annum, Cardine's lib-eral and determinedly nonpartisan "third force" has a projected budget for its second year of \$3,800,000, of which rough 50 hind is carmarked for membership 50 hind is carried to the critisment. Which already accounts for critisment, which already accounts for \$255 of the organization is new members, the rolls could swell-to more than \$100,000 by next year. They could also shrink, and in that sense Common Cause factors are covered to fairly a specific property of the pr

Moiling List. Trouble is, that record is not as clear and sharp as it might be. To be sure; the effectiveness of lobbying defles precise calculation. Common Cause has concentrated most of its efforts on Congress, and new legislation has many fathers. Still, Gardner feels that Common Cause should be rec-

ognized for significant if sometimes intangible achievements.

Common Cause claims success for its efforts in heball of the I8-vear-old vote: the group sparked a heavy write-meaning in, lobited on Capitol Hill and organized ratification coalitions and lobbies in many state capitols. Though Cardiner asks for no special credit. Senior William Prownine of Wisconsini Cause for its help in rallying opposition to the SSI and winning the fight."

Gardner, a liberal Republican, has been attacked in the G.O.P. National Committee's newsletter "Monday" as "a purveyor of the radical Democratic line on virtually every issue." Gardner once had to apologize for a staff goof that permitted the Democratic National Committee to use his mailing list for fund raising. He has been vulnerable on another count: Lyn Nofziger of the Republican National Committee has charged him with creating a personality cult. That accusation is undoubtedly unfair. But it is true that John Gardner's personal prestige and organizational skill have been essential in attracting supporters to Common Cause. While he persuasively disclaims personal political amhitions, there is continued speculation that he might emerge as a sort of citizens' candidate for the presidency. In the forthcoming election. Ciardner does not want Common Cause to endorse any candidate but to act as a kind of conscience. Says he: "You are going to get two candidates who are completely accommodated to a set of institutions that need to be renovated. Somebody has to have his eye on that."

FOREIGN RELATIONS Aid and Conscience

Americans who feel that foreign aid should be not only an instrument of Realpolitik but of moral judgment have two difficult cases to worry about. One is Greece, where in 1967 a clique of colonels overthrew a shaky but democratic and legally elected regime. After delivering some lectures and pressing for the restoration of democratic institutions. last September the U.S. lifted an embargo on deliveries of heavy military equipment to the Greek junta. An even more painful dilemma for the conscientious concerns Pakistan. In March the government there launched savage warfare against the East Pakistanis, who were seeking greater autonomy for their part of the divided country (Time cover. Aug. 2). The U.S. quickly announced that it would stop authorizing arms shipments, though in fact they have continued.

Now the normally decile Foreign Atfairs Committee of the House of Representatives has produced a startling if largely symbolic expression of dismay. Last week the House followed the comnitive's recommendation with a 2004-to-192 vote to deny further U.S. military aid to Greece until the colonels restore democracy in free elections, or unless the President determines that there are "overriding requirements of national security" for continuing it. The bill would also halt economic and arms and to Pakistan until the President decides that "reasonable stability" has been restored there, and that the millions of Bengali refugees now in India have been allowed to return to their homes and regain their property in East Pakistan.

Irritated in Athens. The Icophole in the aid+to-freece clause was big enough to drive a Patton tank through, and it was virtually certain that the Administration of the Adminis

In Athens, an irritated Premier George Papadopoulos declared that whether Groece should hold elections in one year or 20 was for his regime alone to decide. Simultaneously, his government draffed a new press code that requires foreign as well as Greek newsmen to report in conformity with "Hellenism or permit in continuity with "Hellenism or permit in continuity with the properties of the

Hunger Problem, As for the Pakistani regime, it could find considerable solace in Nixon's press conference statement. "We do not favor the idea that the U.S. should cut off economic assistance to Pakistan," he said, since to do so would make the refugee problem worse. Nixon spoke hopefully of U.S. efforts, both direct and through the United Nations, "that will deal with the problem of hunger in East Pakistan. which would reduce the refugee flow into India and which will we trust in the future look toward a viable political settlement." No such settlement was in sight (see THE WORLD). Some felt that the President was overpaying a debt of gratitude to Pakistan's President Yahva Khan for his help in Henry Kissinger's secret trip to Peking. A likelier rationale: the Administration feels that by cutting off aid, the U.S. would lose all leverage with Yahva.

PERSONALITY

Bellacose Abzug

In the vaguely 18th century parlance of House parlamentarians, she is "the gentlewoman from New York," Gentle? It has been some time since the U.S. Congress has seen the likes—male or female—of Bella Abzug, the freshman from Manhattan's 19th District, Bella in the eye of the beholder, and like all true originals, she sometimes risks becoming a carriculur of herself.

Her partisans know her as a raucously passionate crusader for minority



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In her New York City voice that, according to Norman Mailer, "could buil the fat off a taxi driver's neck," Bella complains that "the U.S. House of Representatives has the distinction of being the most unrepresentative body in the cares about, her face is really pretty:
Belle Abrug might dismiss that last
part as sessed condescension, but then
again she might not. For all her rhiagain she might not. For all her rhitopics, which is the property of the control
topics, who will be the control
topics, who manger Doug Ireland says.
"vulnerable as a lady." She recently
withstood withering political satire at a
correspondents' dinner but burst into
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her pictures did not do her justing that
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Interoffice Tyront. Not the least contradiction of Bella Abzug is the way in which the female populist, labor lawyer and champion of the oppressed mercilessly oppresses her own staff. Some other politicians, most famously Lyadon Johnson, have been known to bully their workers, but Bella, with that perfect name, the Latin for wars and beauty, is an interoffice tyrant undreamn of since

Caligula.

Three days before her election in

1970, says a former aide, "she calls me on Sunday morning at 7:30. hear a roar: 'How dare you sleep?'
This is the candidate!' When she first came to Washington, she phoned another staffer at 2 a.m. and bellowed: "My toilet is overflowing. There's s - - on the floor. What are you going to do about it?" The turnover in her office is high. At times, however, Bella displays a maternal sensitivity; once she saw that her tirades were raining acids on an aide's ulcer and immediately sent out for milk and chicken soup. Says an old friend, Ronnie Eldridge special assistant to Mayor John Lindsay: "She's just a big baby wants to be loved insatiably."

Loud Genius. Abzug comes by all of her contradictions honestly. The daughter of a Russian immigrant named Emmanuel Savitsky, she rang the cash register in his Live and Let Live meat market on Manhattan's Ninth Avenue as a girl, attended Hunter College and Columbia law school, where she was an editor of the Law Review. Before it was fashionable, she was a strong civil rights advocate who once defended a black man in Mississippi accused of raping a white woman. She was seven months' pregnant then and slept in a Jackson bus station one night sitting upright on a bench, being wisely gingerly about night riders. Her two daughters are now in college, and she lives in a somewhat grand \$650-a-month Greenwich Village duplex with her husband, Martin Abzug, a soft-spoken stockbroker and sometime novelist (Seventh Avenue Story and Spearhead).

At 51. Bella Abzug has the loud, infuriated and miuriating genius of New York City—not Rockefeller Center New York, but the Jower East Side, the garment district and the West Side, which make up the constituency that she represents. Like the city, she is an acquired inste—always fively, usually difficult, orten a delight.



rights. Women's Lib and the antiwar movement, a truculent and courageous woman. To the less friendly, she comes on as a sumo liberal, a lady wrestler, Joan of Arc resurrected as an elemental yenta. No one, Iriend or enemy, denies that Bella Abzug has a certain

Big Buddies, In her eight months in the House, she has made that presence felt with a characteristic ndifference to protocol, notably, the tacit understanding that a freshman Congressman ranks slightly above a page boy, it is already part of Capitol Hill mythology that when the courtly House door-keeper, Mississippian William ("Fin Bait") Miller, asked her not te replied, "Go I - yourself." Actisally, Fish Bait says, the exchange was jourlar they are hig buddies.

For a freshman, she has already had unusual impact in the House, upstaging even Brooklyn's combative Shirley Chisholm, the first black woman in Congress. During one of her 18hour days, Bella unearthed from the House rules an old tactic called a resolution of inquiry, which demands action by the House within the startlingly short span of seven days. Invoking that device, she pushed through the proposal that the President he directed to furnish the Pentagon papers to Congress. She succeeded in getting a sex-discrimination amendment added to the Public Works Acceleration Act. It was



In the eye of the beholder.

West," Her logic: "Both houses are dominated by a male, white, middle-aged, middle-and and upper-middle-class power elite that stand with their backs turned to the needs and demands of our people for realistic change."

Rinoceros Quolities. Bella knows that her abraisve manner grates on her colleagues. As one fastidious member assys: "When Bella comes roaring into the cloakroom, mutters a few four-fetter words and elbows you out of the way; you want to treat her as you would treat any rude man But sometimes when she has that hat off, and he is talking about the things she



not the artificial kind. That's what gives Salem a taste that's never harsh or hot. That's why Salem tastes as fresh as Springtime. It happens every Salem.





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THE MOON

Apollo 15: A Giant Step for Science

OR several chilling minutes last week. millions of television viewe dered if Astronauts Dave Scott, Jim Irwin and Al Worden were going to make it safely back to earth. As the command module Endeavour came into sight high above the fluffy clouds over the Pacific, it became apparent that one of its three big orange-and-white chutes was fouled and thus not supporting its share of the load. Dropping into the calm seas 300 miles north of Hawaii several feet per second faster than planned. the moonship created a mighty splash. But despite the jolting landing the astronauts were safely home. Man's fourth and most productive moon-landing mission had ended successfully.

Few fictional adventures could rival the real-life drama of Apollo 15-or match its superlatives. During their twelve-day mission, the Apollo crewmen roamed the moon for more than 17 hours, almost as long as did the Apollo 11. 12 and 14 astronauts combined They traveled 17.5 miles in the first car man has ever driven on the moon, took the first walk in deep space, and returned with a record-breaking haul of more than 170 lbs. of lunar rocks. But the really significant accomplishment of Apollo 15 was its scientific payoff, which in the words of Paul Gast, chief of lunar and planetary science at the Manned Spacecraft Center, will enable man to take "a real giant step in the understanding of the solar system.

Perhaps the most important discovery was made early in the week during the second excursion by Astronauts Dave Scott and Jim Irwin. After driving past a group of craters called the South Cluster, they made their way up a 7 slope toward the mountainous Apennine Front. and approached an imposing 12,000-ft. peak called Hadley Delta. The astronauts stepped out of the rover and began to seleet rocks, describing each to the fascinated geologists back in the science support room in Houston. One rock looked like "green cheese"-until Scott raised his gold-tinted visor and saw that it was really gray.

Elusive Fragment, Suddenly, Scott exclaimed: "Guess what we just found!" His prize was a rock made up of large crystals: to secretists his description indicated that if had once been molten and had cocled slowly, probably far below had collected to the solid probable of the solid had collected to the solid probable of the solid had collected to the solid had been been solid had been been solid had been selected to the solid had been solid had

edge of the primordial earth, where wind, water and crustal movements apparently obliterated all rocks older than about 3.4 billion years. The prized rock. Scott reported later in a televised press conference from space, was found on top of a larger brown rock—"sitting there like it was waiting for us."

Next day, the third foray from the linar lander faleon provided more scientific treasures. Returning to a core tube that they had driven deep into the lunar surface and had been unable to extract. Scott and Irwin tried again, "Ready," said Scott as they hauled at the tube, "one, two, three, whith," "Atters six minutes of struggle, the tube came out. "Nothing like a little PT. [physical training] to start out the day," said Scott. His exercises were only beginning. Buth

men struggled for 20 minutes—attering at least one audihle obscenity—before they could separate the sections of the 8ft-long core, which had apparently welded together in the vacuum and searing heat of the moon. Rille's Origin, Besides revealing much

Active 3 origin, beduese evaning interest and a service as a servi

wind—scientists may eventually get their answers.

After returning to the rover, Astromatts Scott and Irwin drove to Hadley, Rille a long, winding, 12,004-16-dep canyon whose origin has long been the subject of scientifie debate. While the rover's remote-controlled TV camera foltone carronaus walked showly down the rille's gently sloping near side. On the almost verrical far wall, they spotted at least two major layers of material. Even more interesting to the scientists in Houston was the satromatis' report that least two major dispersions of material.

Luora Jumblo. To Egyptian-horn Geologist Fanusk E Baz, who helped train the astronauts, the layering meant that her alle was not created by the collapse of a single laya tube, as some lunar suicrists have suggested, but by a number of separate laya flows. Not so, said Armana Harrison Schmitt, a professional geologist himself and a member of Apol- to 15's back-layer over He missied that the said of faulting, or cracking, of humon's surface as it cooled off.

As Scott and Irwin edged farther down into the rille. Nobel Laureate Harold Urey, watching in Houston, nervously warned: "Don't get too close, fellows." Moments later, catching a foot on a rock. Scott took a headleng tumble and fell clumsily forward on his right arm and shoulder. Not until Scott was helped to his feet by Irwin and cousay, "This time," wowed the unhurt Scott. "I'll look and make sure I don't fall over some silly rock."

A little later, Scott was on his knees





"FALCON'S" ASCENT STAGE BLASTING OFF Off it went into the wild black yonder.

again, intentionally. Using a hammer, he chipped a large chunk off a hig, lavalike boulder sitting on the rilles ledge. Then he tucked the piece under his arm like a football and galloped enthusiastically back to the rover. Scientists in Houston shared Scott's exuberance. He had apparently snared a valuable chunk of the moon's bedrock.

Tasting Gravity, Before re-entering Falcan for the final time, Scott un-expectedly demonstrated his secentific—and theatrical—experies, Holding a many factor of the final time of the first properties of the first propertie

Scott was referring to Galileo's assertion that objects in the same field fall at the same rate of acceleration regardless of their weight. Only air resostance, Galileo told the skeptics of his accessed all fighter object like a feaththe conseal alighter object like a feathther is no lunar atmosphere. Scott had decided the moon would be a perfect stage for a Galilean gravity demsortation. It was Feather and hammer his the surface simultaneously, and Scott his decided to the consequence of the conpower than the Califer was correct.

After Scott and Irwin climbed based hadron. TV watchers on earth were treated to their first view of a lunar launch. Unlike the huge Saturn rocket, which lifts ponderously and, at first, almost imperceptibly from the pad, Falcon suddenly shot up like a jack-in-the-hox. Left behind was the lander's lower stage, its gold insulation foil shred-ding and scattering in the engine's blast. Almost simultaneously, the tape-record-off strains of the Air Force song, Off

We Go into the Wild Blue Yonder, came from Falcon's radio, "Hey," said Scott, "a good smooth ride."

Busy Pilot, High overhead in Endeavour. Al Worden was making good use of his time. During his three lonely days of solo orbiting, he was busier than any previous command module pilot, working through a taxing schedule of scientific experiments. Worden's first important finding was his observation of relatively young volcanically formed cones at the edge of the Sea of Serenity. According to NASA scientists, this is the best evidence yet that the moon may have been volcanically active as recently as a billion years ago. Until now, many scientists thought that the moon's eruptions had ceased much

earlier in its history. The \$10 million package of instruments crammed into an equipment bay of Endeavour's service module provided equally spectacular findings. A mass spectrometer detected an eruption of carbon dioxide gas and traces of hydrocarbons on the moon's far side Such emissions could be a sign of continued volcanism (although scientists cautioned that they might have come from Endeavour itself). Working in conjunction with a laser altimeter, X-ray and gammaray spectrometers radioed evidence of the moon's chemical composition. Readings showed greater concentrations of aluminum in the lunar highlands than in the moon's maria. In addition, sensors detected a curious radioactive "hot spot" in the Sea of Storms.

Later, on the homeward voyage, Worden conducted a more esoteric experiment. Pointing his instruments at X-ray sources far out in the galaxy, he recorded the emissions for clues that might be used to confirm the existence of "black holes"—weird, theorized remnants of huge, collapsed stars. He also

huge, collapsed stars. He also awed earthlings—including his two daughters—by taking a televised 18-min, walk in deep space some 200,000 miles from earth to retrieve the exposed film cassettes from the service module's

Brief Concern, Two hours after their lift-off, Scott and Irwin were reunited with their bard. working buddy. After passing the precious cargo of moon rocks into Endeavour and closing the hatch, Scott said wistfully: Falcon is back on its roost and going to sleep." In fact, it came to a thunderous end. After a brief flurry of concern because of a possible hatch leak, the astronauts cut loose the lunar module's ascent stage and sent it crashing back to the moon's surface 59 miles west of Hadley Base. Its impact jiggled all three of the nuclear-powered seismonieters on the moon, including the new Apollo 15 instrument. Geophysicist Gary Latham of Columbia University was delighted.

The shock waves, he reported, indicated that the moon has a crustlike surface layer at least 15 miles thick.

For the next two days, the reunited crew continued circling the moon-performing more experiments, photographing parts of the lunar surface never before seen by man, and in the case of Scott and Irwin, catching up on some badly needed sleep. On the last day in orbit, activities perked up. The astronauts were awakened by the theme from the film 2001: A Space Odvssev and later launched a 78.5-lb, scientific subsatellite into orbit around the moon. Almost immediately, earthbound controllers detected radio signals from the \$1.7 million instrument package. The satellite's sensors will provide new information about the plasmas and magnetic field in the vicinity of the moon. Ground trackers, recording irregularities in the satellite's orbit, will also be able to map the variations in the moon's gravitational field believed to be caused by "mascons" (for mass concentrations) under some lunar seas. As he caught a glimpse of the gleaming, spinning little moon outside his window, Scott exclaimed: "Tally ho! That's a very pretty satellite out there.

Good Burn, Just before Endeavouri disappeared behind the moon on its 74th revolution, ground controllers gave i a "go" for one more important maneuver, firing the command ship's big 20,500/th-britss engine to kick if out of lunar orbit. "Set your saik for home." and Mission Control. "We're predicting good weather, a strong tailwind, and five minimal orbit of the desker. Thirtyfive minimal orbit of the desker. Thirtyfeve minimal orbit of the control. Scott gave the happy word. The 2 min. 21 see, burn had been flawless. Said Scott: "Endeavour so on the way home."



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STUDENTS MARCHING IN TAIPEL

Paving the Way for Peking's Entry

We think the realities of the world require that both [Peking and Taipei] be represented. One represents 700 million to 800 million people. In Taiwan there are 14 million or more people. And we think both should be represented in the United Nations

EVEN though it was no great sur-prise, Secretary of State William Rogers' formal announcement that the U.S. would actively support Peking's admission to the U.N. this fall was a milestone, reversing a policy that had endured since the first attempt to seat the mainland Communist regime 21 years ago.

The new U.S. policy was attacked by both Chinas, since each claims to be the sole and rightful representative of all of China's people. But that did not deter the Administration. As President Nixon told reporters in the Oval Office after returning from a swing through Iowa and Ohio, China must be regarded not only as "the most populous nation in the world," [but one] which potentially in the future could become the most powerful nation in the

policy. Mao Tse-tung's regime may

Despite Washington's "two-China"

The current U.N. estimate is 740 million. and most American demographers lean to ward 800 million But not even Peking is stire of the size of the population it commands. The last published census, taken in manus. The last published ceristis, (aken in 1953, showed \$83 million, Peking now claims 700 million. But when American Journalist Edgar Snow asked Mao Fee-tung about these figures, the Chairman said in disbelief: "How could there be so many?" ultimately enter the U.N. on its own terms-as the one and only Chinese delegation. There is in fact only one seat marked "China" at the U.N. The U.S. effort to seat two delegations in the U.N.'s Manhattan headquarters (see box. page 25) will involve an effort to sidestep a fundamental issue of representation-if Peking takes the China seat, whom does Taipei represent? The strategy may not work; in truth, the U.S. might be relieved of some sticky diplomatic problems if it fails and Taipei is expelled. But the Administration rejects suggestions that its effort to keep Taipei in the U.N. might be less than wholehearted. "We are going all out, said George Bush, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. "It's going to be difficult, but we believe we have a chance." Desultory Demonstrations, Though

the new U.S. policy put Chiang Karshek's Nationalist regime at a decided disadvantage. Taipei was outwardly calm. The regime issued a terse statement that merely promised a fight for Taipei's "lawful rights and position" in the U.N., and warned that the organization could "drift into impotence and total failure" if Peking is admitted.

In Taipei, where there had been some desultory demonstrations earlier, the Rogers announcement was received calmly. A tew red, yellow and green posters urging the world to save the U.N., BLOCK THE COMMUNISTS' ENTRY appeared on downtown walls. The foreign ministry organized regional conterences of its diplomats in Asia, Africa and Latin America in preparation for a new diplomatic offensive. The chances that such an offensive will succeed are slim indeed. Only last week, Turkey became the eighth NATO memher (of 15) to recognize Peking and sever relations with Taipei, and Greece may soon follow suit. With reason, the Nationalists are increasingly fretful about diplomatic isolation, and they are no longer summarily breaking relations with governments that recognize Peking.

Taipei is also becoming less rigid about the conditions under which it would remain in the U.N. The regime now says that it will stay in the U.N. in order to "fight the Communists" if Peking is voted in. There is also talk in Taiper of staying on even if the Communists actually come to New York to occupy a seat. What if Taipei were voted out of its seat on the Security Council, as is almost certain, and could hope for no more than a seat in the Assembly? Despite U.S. prodding, Taipei has yet to provide a clear answer. Generalissimo Chiang Kar-shek must make the final decision, but he seems in no hurry.

Disgusting Duet. It was Peking and not Taipei that exploded at Washington's announcement. The official New China News Agency thundered that the U.S. decision "peddles the preposterous proposition of two Chinas." It accused Rogers of "harefaced lying," described the two-Chinas plan not only as "absolutely illegal and futile" but also as a "trick designed to keep Taiwan in the U.N. and thus make it impossible for Peking to accept a seat. The Chinese seemed particularly worried about Japan's role; they insisted that Tokyo had a key "go-between" role in the "disgusting duet" played by Washington



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and Taipei, N.C.N.A. saw dark portents in the recent visit of Chiang Kai-shek's personal secretary, Chang Chun, to To-kyo: Peking seems to fear that Japan is casing into the role of protector of Tai-wan, which was under Japanese rule for a half-century before V-J day.

The Administration was not surprised by the harsh words U.S. officials understand that Peking cannot change its tone too quickly: it must try to keep restive allies in North Viet Nam and North Korea content while "normalizing" relations with the U.S. Still there was some uneasiness at Peking's vehemence—mostly beyond Administration circles.

Forecasting what it would be like with Peking in the U.N., former Ambassador Arthur Goldberg-said: "Let's not ikid ourselves. They are going to be very, very troublesome." Former G.O.P. Congressman Waiter Judd. long a stalwart friend of Nationalist China. complained that "in essence, what President Nixon said is, If they won't give in, we will."

The Administration counters that its willingness to back Peking's admission to the U.N. is an unavoidable consequence of reality: in its own interest the U.S. needs to establish relations with the regime that governs one-fourth of the world's population.

COMMUNISTS

The Crimean Summit

It was quite a coincidence. The way Moscow tells it, the Communist Party boss of every nation in the Soviet bloc —with one notable exception—just happened to be vacationing on Russia's Crimean peninsula last week. Since they were all on hand anyway, even Mongolia's Yumshagin Tsedenbal, why not set together for a little frasternal talk?

get fogetner for a little tratefraat talk:

The missing party, held was Rumania's independent-minded Nicolae Caunia's independent-minded Nicolae Caugescu, who was sunning himself on his
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the question was asked with some nervousness in Eastern Europe last week.

In August 1968 the Soviet-led rivassion
of Czechoslovakia was preceded by two
Warsaw Pact summit meetings from
Warsaw Pact summit meetings from



RUMANIA'S CEAUŞESCU

Ominous parallels.

which the leaders of Prague's "Spring-

time of Freedom' had been excluded.
There are other ominous parallels.
The 1968 meetings were accompanied
by military maneuvers, and last week a
new Warsaw Pact exercise dubbed Opal
71 began in Hungary, uncomfortably
close to Rumania's weetern frontier. Ear-

ly next week full-scale war games are scheduled to begin in Bulgaria, near Rumania's southern border.

mania sudificia dell'accione se rificiale Cozy Relictions. Moscow se rificiale Cozy Relictions. Moscow se rificiale sons. Rumanian combat units have not participated in Warsaw Paet amenuers for more than three years. Under a law that he concected shortly-affer the 1968 invasion of Czechoslovakia, foreign troops may not erose Rumanian iterratory without permission from the Nasamhy sudelmy went into recess a few sembly sudelmy went into recess a few

Two United Nations Scenarios

HAT annual rise of fall—the straggle over who should represent China in the United Nations—used to be fairly predictable. In past sessions, the drains has swirled around the so-called Albanian resolution, which offers the U.N.'s 127 members. This year, with the U.S. not only dropping its opposition to Pekings between the U.S. and the U.S. and the U.S. are the U.S. and the U.S. are the U.S. and the U.S. are the U.S. ar

— Of 10 Both.

This opens the way to an almost infinite number of tacical possibilities.

"With good staff work, we might
come up with 5,000 scenarios and one
we shat actually happens, said one
to shat actually happens, said one
to shat of the shat of the shat of the
U.N. watchers are concentrating on
two possible scenarios, depending on
how energetic the U.S. is in its effort
to preserve Taineel's seat:

to preceive rapide seed a strong or the work artiful from the pro-Peking forces feel strong or updge that Taiper's support is in disarray. Albania might call for "prior which could bring it to a vote in late September or early October. The Albanian resolution provides for the seating of Peking both in the General Assembly, and in the Security Council, as well as the outright expulsion of Taineis.

The key element of all this maneuing is the Ginerral Assembly rule that questions designated "important" require a two-thirds vote, while other questions including "procedural" matters can be settled by a simple majority vote. The question of whether an issue is to be treated as important is settled by a majority vote.

In the past the U.S. has always managed to block the Allmaniar resolution by rounding up a simple majority on a procedural motion declaring the matter important. But having counted heads last year, the U.S. has concluded that it can no longer depend on enough support for this. In short, the Albanian resolution will no longer be important. In the absence of any other parliamentary maneuver, it is thus possible that a simple majority might vote for the Albanian resolution as it stands. In that case, Taiwan would be out.

HOW TAPE MODIT HAND ON. TO prevent Taiper's explision, the U.S. could resort to another parliamentary macever; it could make a procedural move calling for separate treatment move calling for separate treatment splitting the section that requires the seating of Peking from the section that requires the expulsion of Taipet. The logic behind such a move is simple; a majority of the General Assembly wants to sear Deking, but the procedure of the procedure of the proting of the proting of the procedure of the proting of th

In this stratagem, admission of Peking would presumably be carried by a simple majority. Then, if the U.S. had its way, expulsion of Taipei would be defined as an important matter requiring a two-thirds vote, which the advocates of Taipei's outser might fail to muster.

Taking another tack, the U.S. could introduce a separate procedural resolution declaring that Taipei is a U.N. member in good standing-esspecial transport of the separate processing the separate in the U.N. charter, be oussed without a two-brinds voic. If either versions were successful, Taipei would say in the U.N.—and Peking probably would, as it has promised, refuse to take its newly worse.

What of China's permanent seat and veto power) in the Security Council? Even if the U.S. successfully defends Tappel's seat in the General Assembly, Peking is almost certain to be voted into the Security Council, where "China" is one of the five permanent veto-wielding the five permanent veto-wielding U.S. are unanimous in their desire to see Peking take its place. Thus they would have to try to "neutralize" Taipel's veto.

days ago. That means that Moscow will have to fly three full divisions, totaling as many as 40,000 men, to the impending war games in Bulgaria, or ship them across the Black Sea—unless it wants to risk marching them through Rumania without official permission.

What most unsettles the Kremlin at the moment, however, is Ceausgecut's coay relations with China, particularly conswired the coay relations with China and Washington are beginning to speak to one another. The relation of the coay of

Usual Secrecy, Accordingly, ever since Ceausescu returned from China, the Soviets have been seeking an opportunity to get the Warsaw Pact countries together to censure him for his Asian indiscretions. Two weeks ago, the Soviet Ambassador to Bucharest handed Ceauşescu a letter from Soviet Party Chief Leonid Brezhnev. Foreign diplomats in Rumania believe that the letter advised Ceauşescu that a Communist summit was going to be held in the Crimea but they disagree over whether Ceausescu refused an invitation or was snubbed. But as one high-ranking Rumanian official put it, "If we had been invited, we would have participated.

The meeting was surrounded by the usual secree; non-Communist observers are not even certain whether it was held at Sochior 40 miles away at Pitsunda. Pressumably, the conferees touched on a Bertain of the conference of the conference of the conference of the conference communique containing a short but sharp demunication of "elf-wing and right-wing coportunism." Translated, sharps demunication of "elf-wing and right-wing communication of the sharp demunication of "elf-wing and sharps demunication of "elf-wing and sharps" and sharps demunication of the elf-wing and sharps demunication of the elf-wing and sharps and sharps and sharps and sharps are sharps and sharps and sharps are sharps and sharps and sharps are sharps as a sharps and sharps and sharps are sharps as a sharps and sharps and sharps are sharps as a sharp and sharps are sharps as a sharp as

Geoușeeu's Low. In view of such reitients, nob năs Rumaini's leader managed to survive? For one thing, he has remained markedly conservative in domestie affairs. That has made it impossible for the Soviets to accuse him of unorthodoxy. According to what Western observer call Coaugescu's the demonstration of the control of the control

Rumanians dubbed the new policy, which was announced only two weeks after Ceaugescu's return from China. the min-culturadie, after Peking's Cultural Revolution. Among the casualties so far have been acid-rock music on state radio and in youth clubs (too Western), the movie Midnight Cowhoy (perverted) and the American TV series

The Untouchables (too violent). Ceausexu evidently believes that the miniculturalii begins at home: his teen-age son Valentin appeared last week with his formerly long locks closely shorn. He explained to friends that his father had ordered the haircut.

Will Nicolae Ceausesci's cultural purity save him from Russia's wratter all likelihood, the Russian-Rumanian erias will prove to be nothing more to save will prove to be nothing more as a Soviet campaign of intimidation. The Stutution is significantly different from Czechosłowskia in 1966; the Russians Stutution is significantly different from Czechosłowskia in 1966; the Russians of the Paradison, the Campailon, the Campailon of the Campailo

"Heard the latest from the White House? From now on we're to make love, not war."

DISARMAMENT

Ban on Biologicals
As they emerged from a conference

room in Genevijs Palais des Nations. Sowiet Ambassador Jaless Roshelin and U.S. Ambassador James Leonard made in effort to conceul their delight. They had just agreed on a draft treasure and the state of the sta

The agreement came after nearly two years of deadlock at the 25-nation Geneva Disarmament Conference. In March, Moscow abandoned its earlier position that biological and chemical weapons had to be covered in one treaty. Washington had insisted that chemical weapons be negotiated separately on the grounds that more stringent inspection would be required. There was also the complication that the U.S. was using chemical weapons, notably tear gases and herbicides, in Vie Nam.

gases and herbicides, in Viet Nam.

The present draft treaty, which will
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sending, to the present the present of the
sending to the present the present the
special system, but violations may be
brought before the Security Council.
The Russians have never admitted to
having any biological weapons, though
have vast stockplies. The US, which reportedly has a billion lethal doses of
nerve gas alone, has already started de-

stroving its stockpites.

The draft treaty mentions "the important significance" of the 1925 Gieneuk Protecto Janning the use of gases
and bacteriological agents. As it happers, the U.S. never ratified that the
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EAST-WEST Breakthrough on Berlin?

"In negotiations," Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko once observed, "it is the last 20 minutes that count." Last week there were strong rumors in Bonn that the four-power Berlin talks, now in their 17th month, might he approaching the 20-minute countdown. When the Big Four ambassadors meet this week in West Berlin's old Prussian High Court Building, they are expected to make it a marathon session that may last three days. Speculation was that they are ready to hammer out the last kinks in an "umbrella agreement" on the city's status. Such a breakthrough could not come at a more fitting moment: this week marks the tenth anniversary of the building of the

Berlin Wall. Decisive Stage. Though U.S. and British diplomats cautioned last week against undue optimism, and warned that it might be October or even later before an agreement is reached. West German Chancellor Willy Brandt said in Sweden that the talks have reached a "decisive stage." There were also indications that the Soviet side was straightening out its signals. After last week's Crimean summit talks, where Berlin was a key topic, East German Communist Party Chief Erich Honecker flew to Moscow. There he conferred with Soviet Party Leader Leonid Brezhnev and Ambassador to East Germany Pyotr Abrasimov, the Soviet representative at the Berlin talks.

The pace of the talks-has been steadity accelerating since May. Until then the Soviets had insisted that access routes to West Berlin. 110 miles inside East German rgine—which and the East German rgine—which some of the Alies recognize diplomatically. Bit in May Moscow agreed for cally. Bit in May Moscow agreed for War II, to guarantee free access to and from West Berlin.

In return for this concession. West Germany and the Western Allies agreed to limit the Bonn government's presence in the city by barring certain official visits and meetings of the Bundestag (West Germany's national assembly).

Last Hurdle. After an overall agreement is worked out. West and East Germany will open direct talks on details relating to access to West Berlin—how checkpoints will operate. Autobalm and fail fees, procedures for searches. Then the whole package will go back to the Bie Four for final approval.

The Soviet desire to speed up the Berlin negotiations has become increasingly evident. An agreement would clear the last remaining hurdle for their cherished European Security Conference, aimed at nailing down the status que in Eastern Europe and getting international recognition for East Germany. It would accelerate the opening of NATO-Warsaw Pact talks on troop reductions in Central Europe, Finally, it would prompt Brandt to seek Bundestag ratification of the nonaggression treaties of Moscow and Warsaw, which have been delayed pending a Berlin agreement. Whether such a settlement happens this week or later, the talks have certainly come a long way since the days when Nikita Khrushchev declared that West Berlin was like a "cancerous growth" that ought to be cut out.

ISRAELI SOLDIER TENDING TOMATOES



MIDDLE EAST Year of Peace and Decision

A year ago last week, the guns fell silent along the Suze Canal' as Espt and Israel announced their acceptance of U.S. Secretary of State William Rogers plan for a cease-lire. At the time. United Nations Secretary-General U. India and the Canal Canal Canal Israel Canal Canal Canal Israel Canal Canal Canal Canal Israel Canal Canal Canal Canal Canal Canal Canal Canal Israel Canal Canal

Along the canal, TIME Correspondent Marsh Clark found an almost dreamlike calm, the silence broken by only the cawing of a blackbird and the sound of popular music from a radio in an Israeli bunker. Visitors were greeted by a redand-white sign in Hebrew: LEISURE AND HOLIDAY VILLAGE. Near by, Israeli troops could see the skyline of the deserted city of Suez shimmering in the haze, and sometimes caught a glimpse of Egyptian soldiers swimming, fishing or making occasional threatening gestures in their direction. For their part, the Israelis tended tomato patches. sunned themselves or played chess. As one ranking Israeli official put it last week, the peace has endured because "on all sides, there is a reluctance to resume fighting.

Sadat's Assurance. There is also a deep-seated resistance to making concessions to achieve a permanent peace. as U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco rediscovered during a tenday visit to Israel that ended last week. Sisco's primary objective was to find ways to reach an interim settlement leading to the reopening of the Suez Canal. thereby helping to ease Egypt's humiliation over the continued occupation of its territory by Israeli forces. The way for Sisco's trip was paved by an assurance given by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat to Don Bergus, the senior U.S. diplomat in Cairo, that Egypt was still interested in achieving an interim settlement-providing it led to an eventual Israeli pullback from all Arab territory—and was still amenable

The Egyptians insist on at least a token presence of their troops on the east bank of the canal, and the U.S. s. believed to have suggested to the Israelis suggested to the Israelis some 25 miles from the canal. There were further reports last week that in return for such a withdrawal, the Nixon Administration was considering a plan to the proper last week that in return for such a withdrawal. He Nixon turn for such a withdrawal of Phanton jets and 6th Seak when the next three total regions was considered as the control of th

to having the U.S. serve as a mediator.

Sixeo presented Israeli Premier Golda Meir with a bouquet at the final session ("So you are saying it with flowers," she observed dryly), and described



SISCO WITH MRS. MEIR
An occasionally heated exchange.

his talks with the Israelis as "friendly." But on occasion they were fairly heated. Some Israelis argued the rather By-Zantine notion that by their very intransigence, they were impelling Sadat to depend more heavily on the U.S. and less on the Russians for finding a solution; Sisco took the position that Sadat would be more likely to accept a peaceful settlement if the Israelis were to show greater flexibility. The Israelis also expressed their fear of what is known in Jerusalem as the "losing war" syndrome: that Egypt might decide to provoke a new conflict in order to lose and thereby force the imposition of a big-power solution.

of the control of the

When he left Israel. Sisco said: "I expected mo breakthroughs. None were achieved." That was candid, but disheartening. When Egypt's Sadat described 1971 as the "year of decision," one of the things he meant was that there would have to be some diplomatic progress if the year-old cease-fire were to last much longer.

The Israelis realize full well that their relative strength has increased during the past year, if only because of the set-backs suffered by the Arabs. Two events overshadow all the others in the Arab

world: the death of Egypt's Gamal Abdel Nasser, the Arabs only suprantaional leader, and the crushing by Jordan's King Hussein of the Palestinian guerrillas who long operated freely within his country's borders. Only last month, in a continuing display of disunity, Syria and Irag closed their borders with Jordan in procest against Hussein's Syria and Irag closed their borders with Jordan in procest against Hussein's ago, Libva's impetuous young strongman, Musmmar Gaddafi, urged the Jordanian army to overthrow its King.

The Arab cause was further shaken by the recent coup and countercoup in the Sudan. Restored to power two weeks ago, Sudan's Major General Jaufar Numeiry accused the Soviet Union and Bulgaria of having had a hand in his temporary overthrow. Last week he summarily expelled the senior Soviet and Bulgarian diplomats in Khartoum, withdrew his own envoy to Moscow, and sacked the five Communist Ministers in his Cabinet, Fearful of heing attacked by angry Arab mobs, hundreds of Russian and East European technicians in the Sudan remained in their quarters. When the Soviet press

launched an attack against him for his anti-Communist campaign, which included the execution of three top party officials. Numeiry demanded in fury that the Soviets end their diatribe within 48 hours.

Nobody's Satellites. Although disputes in the Arab world usually sound worse than they actually are, it was clear that the Soviet Union, which had heretofore been Numeiry's chief military supplier, would never again be so strong in the Sudan. "Our people have rejected the Communist Party and the ideas that it propagates," Numeiry declared in an interview with TIME Correspondent Eric Robins. "The recent events have proved that the dissolved Communist Party was isolated and that our people were faithful to their religion, traditions and the principles of our own revolution." He implied that the coup would improve the Sudan's relations with China and even the U.S. There can be no resumption of diplomatic relations with the U.S. so long as the U.S. continues to support the Israeli cause, said Numeiry, "but our eco-

nomic and cultural relations with Amer-

ica have endured, and I hope it may be possible to expand them." He described his relations with China as "excellent," knowing full well how much that would upset Moscow. Added Numeiry: "We are happy to observe a steady growth of cooperation with the Chinese in all fields."

Numeiry's stance underscored the deep-rooted resistance in Arab lands to Communist ideology, as distinct from Soviet aid (TIME, Aug. 9). Egypt, for example, relies almost totally on Moscow for military equipment, including some sophisticated Soviet aircraft-a handful of MIG-23s and about 20 SU-11s, the hottest planes in the Russian air force Even so. President Anwar Sadat told a closed session of his Arab Socialist Union two weeks ago that Egypt would never become Communist, would never recognize an Arab Communist government and would continue to resist Communism throughout the Arab world. A prominent Egyptian added pointedly last week: "If the Soviets want to read political interpretations into Arab arrangements with them, that is their business, We are the satellites of no one.'

A Mood of Relaxation

Tast Correspondent Marlin Levin, who has lived in bereal for 24 years, was slightly loted into week to receive a steen warning from the brasil Delense Forces that unless teen in the did something about the poor condition of the bounds shelter in his basement, he might face a fine and trial. He was somewhat relieved to discover, however, that similar warnings had been som to nearly every one of his 63 neighbors at Jerusalent's Mayer section, including a reconger who was to be a forced by the state of the second of the colciliance by night. Nonetheless, writes Levin, the incident had a sobering effect often year of poece, this register

DOES this mean we're expecting another war?" my son Donnie, 12, asked when the letter arrived. "Not necessarily," I replied. "But it does mean that the army wants you to get your bike out of the bomb shelter." "And our trunks," added my wife.

During the Arab siege of 1948, Israelis encouraged each often with the saying "Vilive ros" (It will be good). During last year's flighting along the Suez Canal, they said, "Vilive be-seder" (It will be O.K.). Now they don't say anything, because things are better than ever before.

Today the grinding war of attrition seems strangely, remote. No longer do people walk down Jerusalemis King George Street with transistors pressed to their ears. No longer do newcestes begin with custally lists; only 1/5 soldiers were killed by enemy action during the past spear, by guerrilla nime or bullets. No longer do old frenesh meet regdularly at finevalus. At one lumeral a young man in uniform a proper seems of the properties of the properties of the prolative and the properties of the properties of the proserve." About a week later he was bursted in the next

Not only do we not meet friends regularly at funerals, we hardly see them at all. Who has time, with all the American tourists flooding the country? In one week last month, inter relatives from the U.S., four close Transler and two friends of distant country were in Israel. With jumbo jets used to the country of the cou

Sharm el. Sheikh to the Golan Heights, is also Intriving. The cess-fire has gradually sead for a few speementality. Police roadblocks have been replaced by radar traps at curve speeding. Strikes have increased. The "Black Panthers," mainly underprivileged soung people from Eastern there," mainly underprivileged soung people from Eastern there, "mainly underprivileged soung people from Eastern and the stable to the streets to protest discrimination. Black-froeked Orthodos Jews have renewed their fight for an end to Sabbath descerations by storing busse, Four high school students sent back their draft notices, declaring: "We are not really to serve in an occupying army."

Alarmed by such signs of relaxation, Golda Meir asked Is-



ISRAELIS DINING IN SHARM EL SHEIKH TOURIST CENTER

rael's parliament: "What has happened to us in the past year? We are behaving as if there were no danger ahead of us, as if we had already achieved the peace we long for."

Israel's new mood is not a sign of weakness. But it is true that as the rewards of peace relieve the fears of the nation, the distaste for a resumption of hostilities is growing. For the first time last week I heard an army officer say that it might not be a had idea to withdraw a certain distance from the entrenched positions along the Suez Canal. "After all." he said. "we Israelis are not made to be moles."

SOUTH VIET NAM

And Then There Were Two

The filing deadline for South Viet Nam's presidential elections came last week, and Neuven Cao Ky's chances went. In what one U.S. embassy official described as "the most critical week of the election." President Neuven Van Thieu managed to eliminate his Vice President from the October balloting. South Viet Nam's Supreme Court ruled provisionally that Ky was ineligible to run because he lacked a sufficient number of certified endorsements. If the Thieu-controlled court confirms that decision, as is virtually certain, there will be a two-man contest between Thieu and General Duong Van ("Big") Minh-unless Minh carries out his threat to drop out on the grounds that the election is rigged.

The key factor in shrinking the field was an electoral law that Thieu rammed through the National Assembly in June. It requires a candidate to submit to the Supreme Court the certified signatures of 100 provincial councilmen and city mayors (out of 550) or of 40 Assemblymen (out of 191). The hitch-for Ky -was that in the 44 provinces, only the province chiefs could certify the signatures, and they all owe their jobs to Thieu. Ky submitted 102 endorsements. but only 62 were certified; the court ruled the rest invalid because the endorsers had already signed for Thieu. The President had amassed the astonishing total of 448 endorsements from councilmen and 104 from Assembly. men: Minh barely made it with 44 Assembly endorsements.

On Cue. When the search for provincial endorsements looked utterly hopeless, Ky's forces made a last-mintite stab at the Assembly. There, 59 members had remained uncommitted despite Thieu's pressure tactics. Suddenly, as if on cue, Dr. Tran Tam, a Catholic theologian and former Director of Information in the regime of Ngo Dinh Diem, declared himself a candidate, and 28 Assemblymen just as suddenly endorsed him, thus leaving an insufficient number to validate Ky's candidacy. Even before the filing deadline passed, Tam dropped from the race. Few observers believe the Tam candidacy was anything other than a Thieu ploy to block Ky.

Ky, strapped for eash, probably could not have mustered more than 20% of the vote in the election. But that 20% wight have been enough to let Mrinh stip into power, since most of it probably would have been siphoned from Thieu's reservoir of votes—the military and the hard-liners.

Will Minh now withdraw and turn the election into a farcical non-contest? The U.S. embassy, appalled at the prespet, its putting heavy pressure on him to stay in the race. As a measure of U.S. concern, Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker-arrives in Washington this week for consultations at the White House, and it is safe to assume that the situand it is safe to assume that the situation will be a major item on the agenda. The signs are that, at least for the time being. Minh will stay. Says his running mate. Saigon Physician Ho Van ("Little") Minh. 35, who is no kin: 'Rsy's elimination is an important factor for us, but not the decisive factor. We are ready to accept a certain dewer that the said of the use of administrative one breast. Of the use the work But there is a limit.'

Mode in America. Big Minh has been presented as the peace candidate and the Buddhist hero of the 1963 coup. In fact, as admitted by one of his aides, his peace stance hardly differs from Thicu's; the important thing is that Hanoi says it will not talk with Thieu, but will talk with someone else.

duced that leverage further, largely because Thies lears that a deal is about to be worked out that will undermine him and his government. Thies has made fittle headway in binding up the nation's wounds. The morale of the ARVN is low, the government has failed to confront the financial crisis evolving from U.S. withdrawal, and corruption gnaws relentlessly at the nation's moral fiber.

A recently captured Viet Cong decument takes note of these difficulties. While conceding the Communists' military inferiority, the document describes their political prospects with confidence. "We should clearly realize," it continues, "that although the enemy has gained some temporary results, he has suffered serious political failure and given us ab-



Minh's real strength is that he is a southerner, a nationalist, a reputably good soldier and a sympathetic personality

Thieu's great advantage lies in his control of a huge government and military machine ("made in America." says Minh) that can be used for campaigning, pressuring the voters, and, if necessary, falsifying the results. On that account alone. Thieu's ticket is regarded as unbeatable by most observers.

It is widely believed, however, this Thies could wis without resorting to dishusts facties. Moreover, as a career of finer and a Catholic, he has substantial support among the 1,000,000 members arrong in a population of 17 million. He should wis strong in a population of 17 million. He should wis strong use port in the population with the property of the property

Political Disruption. Thieu has grown increasingly intractable as far as the U.S. is concerned. The gradual U.S. withdrawal has significantly decreased Washington's leverage in Saigon. The new U.S. approach to China has re-

solute political superiority." If the document presages a shift in Communist strategy from the military to the political, Big Minh and Little Minh could turn out to be the least of Thieu's problems.

LAOS The Twilight Zone

The total budget for the Kingdom of Laos this year is a paltry \$36.6 million. To fight a war there, the U.S. in fiscal 1971 spent \$284.2 million—or \$141 for every one of the approximately 2,000,000 men, women and children under government control. (The gross national product totals only \$66 per capita.)

These bizarre statistics are contained in a once seere staff report released last week by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee after five weeks of hangling with the Administration over the state of the state of

former Foreign Service officers, who are the committee's staff experts on Southeast Asia. Their findings at least partially lifted what Committee Member Stuart Symington called "the veil of secrecy, which has long kept this 'secret war' in Laos officially hidden from the American people." The study also came to the discouraging conclusion that despite vast expenditures by the U.S., the military situation in Laos "is growing steadily worse, and the initiative seems clearly to be in the hands of the enemy.

War by Proxy. Though the 23-page document focuses on the clandestine nature of U.S. operations in Laos, the fact is that quite a few nations are involved in the same way. The reason for the secrecy is that none of the nations want to be accused of violating Laotian neutrality, which is guaranteed by the Geneva accords of 1962.

The North Vietnamese have always considered Laos vital in their struggle to unify Viet Nam. As early as 1953. an NVA division invaded Laos and slashed all the way to the Mekong. The Chinese have been working on an extensive road project in northern Laos since 1962, with a sizable military presence for protection. According to the Moose-Lowenstein report, that presence has increased from 6,000 two years ago to as many as 20,000 today, and carries with it a concentration of antiaircraft and radar installations, which makes the area one of the most heavily defended in the world.

There is little doubt that the North Vietnamese were the first to violate the territorial integrity and neutrality of Laos. But for a variety of reasons, including domestic politics, the U.S. never responded openly to this situation. Instead. Communist clandestine operations in Laos were matched-and often surpassed-by the U.S. and its allies.

Not all of the secret adventures are mentioned in the Foreign Relations Committee's report. But they include: American hombing missions in northern and southern Laos from Thai air force bases in Thailand: probes by U.S. Special Forces teams from South Viet Nam along the Ho Chi Minh Trail in Laos: secret forays into China from northern Laos by specially trained CIA teams (now reportedly halted); the formation, funding and training by the CIA of an irregular army of up to 15,000 Meo tribesmen: large-scale opcrations throughout Laos by Air America, the CIA's unofficial flag line in Asia: and the recruitment. training and payment of at least 4,800 Thai volunteers to fight in Laos.

The result is a curious war by proxy whose protagonists are the North Vietnamese and the American-backed irregulars. The cost has been particularly heavy for the Meos. Says Edgar ("Pop") Buell, AID coordinator for northeastern Laos: "Back in 1960 we told the Meos they would only have to hold out for a year. They've held out for more than

ten. They're tired and badly cut up, and still we're telling them to hold out. They think it's time for someone else

to do the dying."

Heavy Cost. The main argument for this costly effort, as Symington pointed out last week, is that it "will buy more time for Vietnamization" by pinning down North Vietnamese troops in Laos. Without this effort, the North Vietnamese would have unrestricted use of Laotian supply lines to support their effort in South Viet Nam. "But what about Laos?" asked Symington. "The United States is using the people of Laos for its own purposes, at a startlingly heavy increased cost to our taxpayers in money, and to the Lao people in terms of destroyed hopes, destroyed territory, and destroyed lives.

Earlier. Thant proposed that U.N. observers be stationed on both sides of the frontier to aid repatriation of refugees. India rejected the plan because it implied that New Delhi rather than Islamabad was preventing the refugees'

▶ In Islamabad, Yahya issued a White Paper charging that 100,000 men, women and children had died since March 1 in a "reign of terror unleashed by the Awami League," East Pakistan's strongest political party, with "the active assistance of Indian armed infiltrators." He added that his regime's attack on the East March 25 was merely a preemptive attempt to avert a planned rebellion. Observers who were in East Pakistan during the period called the paper a mixture of half-truths,



"Does anybody talk about Biafra any more? See what I mean!"

PAKISTAN Growing War Threat

out West Pakistan last week. General Agha Mohammed Yahva Khan was almost preternaturally calm as he uttered the chilling words. "Total war with India is very near," said Pakistan's President. "There is a limit to our patience, and we are very close to it." Alarmist talk? Perhaps. Yet in the capitals of both countries, foreign diplomats rate the chances of averting a conflict at no better than fifty-fifty.

In a televised interview aired through-

The outlines of the 41-month-old Pakistani civil war have become all too familiar: the country's more prosperous West pitted against the poor and populous East, with some 8,000,000 East Pakistani refugees fleeing to India (TIME cover, Aug. 2). Beyond the talk, last week brought these developments:

In New York, U.N. Secretary-General U Thant warned the Security Council that the Indian-Pakistani border clashes "could all too easily expand."

juxtaposed events and outright lies, In New Delhi, Yahya's charges of Indian collusion were seen as a buildup for a jihud, a Moslem holy war, against predominantly Hindu India. New Delhi is also concerned over Yahva's casual declaration during a recent interview that Sheik Muiibur Rahman, the Awami League leader now awaiting trial for treason, "might not be alive" by Octoher. Last week 467 members of India's Parliament sent an appeal to 1) Thant to secure Mujib's release. At week's end New Delhi announced

that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko would visit India this week, reportedly to discuss the danger of war. The fact that both China and the U.S. are providing aid to Yahya has made the Indians and Russians uneasy-not to mention many Americans, Indian officials said it was unlikely that Gromyko's path would cross that of Senator Edward Kennedy, who will also be in Pakistan and India this week on a fact-finding mission as chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Refugees.

BRITAIN

Sailor Ted's Sinking Shipyards

All's Not Bonny on Clyde

CHAPTER I: In Clydebank, a dreary riverside suburb of Glasgow, shipyard workers live in dread of massive layoffs in a city where unemployment is already almost 10%. The sprawling shipvards, including John Brown's, builder of the Cunard Line's famous Queens, have been on the verge of bankruptcy for several years. In 1968, three of the shaky companies are consolidated into the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders and salvaged by grants from Harold Wilson's Labor government totaling \$48 million. In June 1971, however, when Upper Clyde petitions the Heath government for up to \$14.4 million in cash to keep it going, the Tories balk. They appoint a liquidator to reorganize the most vital yards and, if necessary, let companies like John Brown's die. To save the shipyards would be to run against Heath's effort to revitalize Britain's faltering economy, and to his policy of giving "no aid to lame ducks" as Britain prepares for entry into the Common Market. Finally, last week, the Conservative government accepts an expert's report recommending drastic cutbacks at Upper Clyde, including liquidation of John Brown's; 6,000 employees will lose their jobs by March, and 10,000 more jobs could go. Angered, 8,500 cmployees seize the yards in a "work-in" to prevent their closing.

CHAPTER II: On board his \$50,000 41-ft. racing sloop Morning Cloud. off the Isle of Wight, Skipper Ted Heath has an important decision to make. In Parliament, an emergency debate on the shipyard crisis is to be held. Labor M.P.s demand Heath's return from his yachting holiday to answer them personally as captain of the ship of state.

"I just don't understand people who say I've had an unsuccessful year."

His absence would only underline the criticism of one Labor M.P. who a fortnight earlier had carped: "Does the Prime Minister realize that while he has been playing at this rich man's sport. millions of working-class people have been having their sails trimmed by this reactionary government? But Heath is also concerned with the state of Britain's ships in the prestigious Admiral's Cup races; at this point, his team is ahead of teams from 14 other nations. As leader of the British team and 1970's English Yachtsman of the Year, he is keen to captain Morning Cloud during the inshore part of the races along The Solent.

At 55. Heath has been a sailor for only five years. but he is now the first Prime Minister to be leading a British team in an international sports competition.

He has reached the top in both his fields, not by natural flair, but by carefully learning everything possible about the business of winning. Says Heath, who treats strategy sessions with his seven-man crew like Cabinet meetings, and who captains in the same commanding style he brings to his Conservative Party leadership: "I never cruise, I only race.

The question is whether he can race Morning Cloud and still catch a helicopter for the parliamentary debate. He hesitates long enough for newsmen to make a major issue of his absence, then returns to London, leaving his second in command to race Morning Cloud. Labor is out to gibe at Ted's jibbing, and one Scots-accented Labor M.F. taunts: "Let's have Ted. Or is he fast asleep on his vacht?" Next day Ted returns to continue the Admiral's Cup races. His team is still ahead.

CHAPTER III: A cool rain is falling on Clydebank. Labor's ex-Prime Minister Harold Wilson arrives at 11:45 a.m. outside the iron gates at John Brown's yard. He is just in time for a warm welcome by shop stewards, a quick briefing on the takeover, and a noon lunch with the workers. He pumps hands with worried men in flat checked caps and tells one apprentice: "This is a grim time, lad." After a spot of tea and a pull on his pipe. Wilson climbs onto a chair and says: "I am here on behalt of the Labor movement to assert your right to work." Harold is cheered as he leaves, but his trip has not guaranteed him a hoped-for political boost. The latest public-opinion poll shows that Labor's popular advantage over the Tories has actually been cut from 11% to 5% in the last month.

At Clydebank, meanwhile, the shop stewards man the gates, checking that no machinery or materials are being trucked away. But the first firings are



HEATH & CREW READY FOR ADMIRAL'S CUP RACES No aid to lame ducks.

scheduled for this week. Will the peaceful "work-in" turn violent? Equally dramatic, if not quite so important: Will Sailor Ted's team win the coveted Admiral's Cup? To be continued.

THE VATICAN

Sister Fiorella at the Gate

Every summer, much to the Vatican's distress, the package tours that descend on St. Peter's Basilica seem to be more scantily packaged than ever. For years, grim-faced men were posted at the doors to tell the women and girls who arrived in minis or skimpy dresses that they were "indecently dressed." * After the poor fellows absorbed innumerable punches from outraged husbands and fathers, however, the Vatican was ready to try something new-particularly with hot pants and the no-bra look in vogue.

Last June the Holy See unveiled its own new look in guards: a no-nonsense, black-robed nun named Sister Fiorella. The stern, fortyish sister was installed as Chief Censor on the steps of the Basilica on the theory that a nun might he fairly sale from assault by irate tourists. Before long, the question was: Was anyone safe from Sister Fiorella? Newspapers nicknamed her "The Terrible Nun," and she did her best to live up to the sobriquet. She turned away as many as 35 women a minute during peak periods (up to 2,000 a day), usually with a wave of the finger but sometimes by sprinting into the church to nab offenders who were brazen enough to try to slip past her

Alas, the flood of what Pope Paul calls "immodest fashion" was too much for Sister Fiorella. She disappeared from St. Peter's last week-a casualty, the Vatican announced, of "nervous depression." A novice nun has replaced her.

Meaning bare skin, not bare heads. The Vatican no longer requires that women cover



LYNDON B. JOHNSON No dissatisfaction.

Historians may note that former President Lyndon B. Johnson takes about four seconds to sign his full name, and only half a second for his initials, "Lyndon's faster than I am." panted Lody Bird Johnson, trying to keep up with her husband as they both frantically autographed books, pamphlets and postcards at a benefit for the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library in Austin, Texas. Between autographs, Johnson chatted with book buyers, kissed babies and studiously avoided answering reporters' questions. Other than the newsmen, however, only one visitor left dissatisfied a student who was yanked from the autograph line because he was carrying a copy of The Pentagon Papers. Said a library spokesman; "Mr. Johnson only autographs books that are sold at the library sales office.

"This road work is making me a prisoner," the statement read, "since my friends can't visit me any more unless they are mountain climbers or cave dwellers. As for myself, at 90, I just am unable to scramble over the ramps and jump across the ditches which they are digging around me." The angry plaintiff was Painter Pablo Picasso, and his target was the construction company that had torn up the road in front of his Riviera retreat. The artist's words were worth a thousand pictures. A French judge gave the company 48 hours to fill in the ditches and restore Picasso's right to a constitutional.

The room in the Dayton hotel was supposed to have been vacant. So it was assigned to Zsa Zsa Gobor, in town for a summer-theater production. But when Zsa Zsa walked in and switched on the lights, she discovered that the room was occupied by a couple of stark-naked men. "I was pet-rified," she said. "It was scary." The outraged Zsa Zsa checked into a rival hotel and refused to be mollified when the manager of the first hotel had the message "Zsa Zsa, We Love You" emblazoned on his marquee and sent her a bouquet. "He's worse than an ex-hussaid she. "He sent me white mums, which are for dead people."

PEOPLE

"Even if her name was Anne Bloggs," asys her riding instructor. "I would say that she is good enough to ride for Britain in top international events." Actually, her name is Anne Windsor, Principles of the state of



No marriage.

Margaret and her husband Tony Armstrong-Jones, who are widely rumored to be spatting.

A fruit-juice diet has whittfeld his weight down to 102 lbs. and he expects to level off at 70 to 75 lbs. But Comedian Diek Gregory worde last week that he will continue his 15-week fast will continue his 15-week fast with the will continue his 15-week fast with the will continue his 15-week fast his peach in the proposed of the will continue his 15-week fast with the peach in the proposed of the peach in the proposed of the peach will be a 15-week fast with the peach will be a 15-week fast with the way fasts the years? Week!" he admitted, "I'll just call a press conference, declare the way over and eat."

Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeue, who has long articulated the importance of a multicultural society, put his garb where his gab is. During a totur of the provinces, he took time out to stroll the streets of the French island of St. Pierre in an apache outfit, accompanied by his wife Margaret in a billowing peasant skirt and shaw! Shortly before, he had visited the town of St. Ann's in the Scottish stronghold of Nova Scotta, where the versatile Prime Minister donned the tartan of his mother's Elliott clan. Said Trudeau to the assembled Scots: "I admire the tenacity of your struggle to keep your language, your culture and your traditions."

The 1926 rijn from France to England took 14 hr 31, min, and it and took 14 hr 31, min, and it and Channel Swimmer Gertrude Ederle one of the most famus woman athletes in the world. In New York City, the Flushing Chamber of Commerce honored maniversary of her hosoric swim. 30 proved Women's Lib 45 years 30, said Ciertrude, 64. looking proudly at a photograph taken after she had emerged from the chilly water. "People said wom-proved this could," the Channel, but I proved this could, the Channel, but I

"I don't interfere in my son's love affairs," said Aristotle Onossis in response to reporters' inquiries about his son Alexander's girl friend. Residents of the Greek village of Porto Heli probably wish that Ari would take more interest than that. Alexander, 23, works for Ari's air-taxi fleet at Olympic Airways in Athens, 60 miles away, and until recently was whirring back and forth from the city to the villa rented by Fiona Thyssen, the 39-year-old divorcee he has been seeing for more than three years. Vacation over. Fiona left for Switzerland, but until she did, say the locals, the chopper noise was as regular as clockwork-and a lot louder.



No interference.

TIME, AUGUST 16, 1971

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State of the Ecology

As he fingered a thick, blue-covered volume last week. Richard Nixon quipped to Russell Train, head of the Council on Environmental Quality: "Is there any color in here? Environmentalists aren't against color are they?" Train started to explain the high cost of using colored pages in Government reports, but the President raised his hand and went on: "What we want to do is get the color out of the water. Let's see," said the President, looking at the book's blue cover again, "blue skies, blue water. Maybe we should make that the slogan for next year. That's not a bad idea.

A pretty good one, in fact. But the book in the President's hand, the second annual report of the Council on Environmental Quality, presented a somewhat cloudier picture of the present state of the ecology, while pointing out a few bright spots. Some of the highlights:

AIR POLLUTION has generally increased since 1969. However, emissions from autos, a major source of air pollution, "have apparently reached the peak level." and may now be on the decline as older cars are replaced by newer ones with antipollution devices. There has also been a slight drop in solid-waste emissions into the air, probably because there is less open burning in municipal

MONITORING of the environment has been sharply stepped up. There are now, for instance, 10,000 water-quality stations to constantly check the nation's fresh waters. In New York State, 22 monitors, linked by special telephone lines, transmit data on pollution levels to a central computer located in Albany. By pinpointing unusual concentrations of air and water pollutants, officials can more easily locate sources of trouble. Meanwhile, the Environmental Protection Agency is working on plans for an integrated monitoring system to provide similar data for nationwide pollution control.

TOXIC MATERIALS are a growing worry. particularly lead and mercury. The amount of mercury in fish is expected to rise because more microorganisms are being produced by the increased amounts of nutrients, mainly from industry and agriculture, in U.S. waters. The microorganisms move up the food chain into fish, and man eats the fish. Heavy doses of mercury can result in nervous-system damage, even death. Lead, long a factor in urban air pollution, has now been found in the oceans. The upper layers of the oceans seem to be polluted with industrial lead, says the report, and "atmospheric levels of lead may be reaching the point at which widespread adverse health effects are

likely INNER CITIES present the worst concentration of nearly every kind of environmental problem. The urban poor breathe the nation's worst air because polluting industries and business districts tend to be concentrated near their neighhorhoods. Vacant lots and streets are often littered with garbage, a sight, says the report, that might well lead an innercity inhabitant to conclude "that his neighborhood is being discriminated against," while others may add to the litter out of frustration and anger. In addition to these problems, the urban poor must contend with possible lead porsoning from peeling paint and ancient water pipes joined with lead compounds. Most ghetto dwellers, moreover, cannot escape their situation. Superhighways. while speeding the more affluent out of

cities to parks and beaches, cut inner-city people off from nearby river and lake fronts, and reduce recreation areas. As a first priority, the council urges reform and revenue sharing to help shore up urban tax bases and thus help cities build rapid-transit networks, better parks and better homes. There are signs of local political action by inner-city residents themselves. In several large cities, "environmental" groups have sprung up to help battle the worst problems.

SOLID WASTES are an increasing problem. though more industries are re-using waste products in the factory. At the consumer level, the use of packaging materials is expected to jump from the 1970 level of 578 lbs. per person to more than 660 lbs. by 1976. This upward trend will continue unless industry recycles many more of its waste

The council is hardly precise on the extent to which the nation's environment is actually getting better or worse. The reason is the lack of statistical information on pollution. What the report does suggest is that fighting pollution will take time and money-about \$105 billion by industry and the various levels of government by 1975. The cost will obviously be borne by consumers and taxpavers, quite possibly aggravating inflation. But putting the best face on the situation. Train judged that the immediate costs of controlling pollution will not constitute a strain on industry. as such costs "are well within the cabusinessmen will disagree.

Flying Dutchman of Garbage

Hardly anyone noticed when the Dutch vessel Stella Maris steamed out of Rotterdam harbor last month with 600 tons of poisonous chlorified alinhatics on board. It had carried many similar cargoes before, and AKZO, the giant Dutch chemical complex that chartered the Stella Maris, routinely announced that the chemical wastes would be dumped far out at sea-900 miles from Holland and 600 miles from Norway. But somehow, a telex message informing Norway of the plan was garbled en route; instead of 600 miles, the print-out read 60. As a result, the Stella Maris became an international issue and something of a latter-day Flying Dutchman: wherever it tried to dump its cargo, it was shooed away by local

Norway expressed "deep concern" about the ship's course. Though the telex mistake was cleared up, the Stella Maris was shadowed by an Irish pocket destroyer that apparently had not received word of the error. Then the Stella Maris changed course for a point about 800 miles south of Iceland, the same dumping grounds, said AKZO pointedly, "where the Americans used to dump their chemical garbage and sometimes their radioactive refuse. But before dumping, it headed for the



Hazards far beyond a ship's wake.

nearby Faroe Islands to take on fuel -only to find that the islanders had blocked the port with their own ships to prevent dumping anywhere near their home. Eventually the "Ship of Shame," as the British papers dubbed it, was ordered to sail back to Rotterdam, where it docked two weeks ago in the early morning hours to avoid the fate of another refuse ship, which protesters had decorated with paintings of human skulls. The chemicals that caused all the trouble will be stored in the Rotterdam area and eventually destroyed in a special furnace that AKZO is building at a cost of \$3,000,000 Changed Name. The episode served

one useful purpose-focusing public attention on chemical dumping in international waters. As AKZO officials rightly pointed out, many other companies are doing exactly the same thing. Some 2,000,000 tons of chemical wastes a year are dumped at sea by ships sailing from Dutch ports alone, and Dutch, German, Belgian and Swiss industries are suspected of adding another 5,000,000 tons to the total. Last week a German tanker left Rotterdam loaded to the gunwales with hydrochloric acid, which it poured into the Atlantic. At about the same time, the British freighter Topaz took on 1,300 tons of radioactive wastes from Belgium, Holland, France and West Germany at the Belgian port of Zeebrugge. wastes, with a half-life of three months, were discharged into the Bay of Biscay. The Stella Maris, meanwhile, has changed its name to the less noticeable Constance, and will continue to carry chemical wastes.

Such dumping creates hazards far beyond a ship's wake. It reduces fish populations and can jeopardize entire marine ecosystems because chemical potency is magnified as it passes up the food, chain to larger and larger fish. Next month France, Britain, West Germany, Belgium, and Holland will take up the problem at The Hague at a pre-

paratory meeting for a United Nations Conference on the Human Environment to be held in Stockholm next year. Among proposed controls: a registry of elements discharged into oceans and global monitoring of ocean pollution. As the U.S. sees it, rather than trying to police polluters, which would take a special U.N. navy to accomplish, it would be better to create uniform standards among maritime nations; the nations would then be expected to enforce the standards themselves. An Administration-approved bill now pending before the House would control offshore dumping by stringently regulating what wastes leave U.S. ports. One catch: most of the proposals concern dumping near the shore (there is a separate agreement on discharging oil at sea, a practice that will probably be banned entirely by 1975, or 1980 at the latest). At present, neither the U.S. nor any other nation has taken a stand on protecting the oceans beyond the twelve-mile limit, which many countries do not recognize anyway (see THE LAW), Small island nations like Japan and Britain, in fact, have made it plain that they will fight any prohibition on mid-ocean dumping because they simply have nowhere else to bury their wastes.

Sluicing the Eagles

Around lambing time last spring, persistent reports drifted into Washington of huge piles of dead eagles in Wysiming. The stories were discounted at first. There are only about 2,000 or so bald eagles left in the U.S. outside of Alaska, and an estimated 8,0000 to 10,000 golden eagles. As an endangered species, they are protected by strict federal who holds to the largely disproved constitution that eagles are responsible for the mass slaugother of lambs.

Last week the reports of slaughtered eagles turned out to be all too true. Not only had 770 golden and bald eagles been killed in Wyoming, but they had been shot in the least sportsmanlike way of all-from helicopters. Testifying before a Senate subcommittee, James Vogan, a balding, heavy-set helicopter pilot from Murray, Utah, told how he had ferried sharpshooters and so-called "sportsmen" over ranches in Colorado and Wyoming to "sluice" the eagles. Sluicing is what Westerners call the unsporting act of shooting sitting ducks, or eagles. Vogan also said that he knew of \$15,000 paid to the flying service that owned the helicopter by Herman Werner, a Wyomingite who is the state's largest sheep rancher.

Official Anger, Vogan's disclosures provoked a storm of official anger in the capital, Secretary of the Interior Rogers C.B. Morron proclaimed the shootings a "national outrage," and his hootings a "national outrage," and his hootings a "national outrage," and his by Senator Kalle McCiee, hefore whose committee Vogan testified, had also committee Vogan testified, had also committee of "substantial, willful capital work of the property of the

Such killings could have far more than merely local effect. Wyoming is on a major north-south flyway for cagles, and any slaughtering there affects the numbers of the great birds in other states. Moreover, Wyoming, says State Representative John Turner, an expert on bald eagles, "is the last place where golden and hald eagles are found in significant numbers as resident birds. Colorado has already lost its resident bald eagles." Besides the aerial sluicing, at least a hundred cagles have died in Wyoming in recent years by electrocution on power lines. Another score was killed last May when Rancher Van Irvine baited antelope carcasses with thallium sulfate, ostensibly to kill covotes, a violation of state fish and game regulations for which he paid \$679 in fines last



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But then, how could the idea miss? Doesn't every mother and father think their kid belongs



LOOK BACK ON ANGER

NE of the most chilling modern parables is a short secnation of the abusud by Eugene fonesco titled Anger. The playlet takes place on an idyllic Sunday in an idyllic country fown, where strollers shower coins and smiles on the local beggar, and husbands treat their wives with adoring deference. Eventually, in all the town's houses and apartments, certain and the strong strong the strong apartments of the husbands discover flies in their soup. Smiles turn to frowers, scotling words to cross ones. Insults are delivered and returned. Crocker's goes smashing. Soup fowth fliest pours intortents from under doors. The police arrive. The civic disturbance turns, absurdly, this global war, and then into an atomabance turns, absurdly, this global war, and then into an atomaplant exploiding—because of § 16 vin the sour.

Ionesco's black joke scarcely exaggerates the monstrous dis-

proportion, the near pathology, of latterday anger. If every period has its characteristic emotion, anger must surely be ours-the mask of cracked civility, the furious heart beneath. Yale President Kingman Brewster described the comparative calm of the American campus last winter as "eerie tranquillity." and the U.S. as a whole now seems to be enjoving relative quiet after the stormiest period of demonstrations, bombings and riots. That very calm gives us time to look back on anger. But eerie is nevertheless the operative word. The fact that we find tranquillity unnatural is the most terrible confirmation of what we have come to accept as natural.

Anger is the emotion we tend to feel when in doubt about what else we feel. Anger, once justly listed among the seven deadly sins, today is becoming one of our most praised values. In raising anger to an emotional ideal, we have gravely misgauged the limited utility of adversaline's quick, flashes. In art, anger adversaline's quick, flashes, In art, anger adversaline's quick, flashes, In art, anger and a substantial or and the second of the secon

the Becketts and the Mailers but before the plastic brimstone of their less gifted imitators. All too offen the angry mediocrity gets away with bullying his audience, like Jimmy Porter in John Osborne's Look Back in Anger, that pilot project for the personality of the 70s.

In politics, anger is too easily confused with moral indignation. But moral indignation purges itself through action, while anger tends to purge itself through heterica. As Organizer Saul Alinsky suggests, anger in politics substitutes for all other games the game of "Kill the umpire!" Far right and far left, the angry man in politics profess the pleasure of being furious to the pleasure of actually having pleasure of being furious to the pleasure of actually having its Renata Aulter's own "distribution only, the choses, in Critical Renata Aulter's own "distribution only the choses, in Critical Renata Aulter's own "distribution only the choses, in Critical Renata Aulter's own "distribution of consequences of configurations of the support of the configuration of the configurat

Not just "righteous anger" but anger of any kind hes also become the accepted proof of moral convection. It is also become the accepted proof of moral convection. It is the way we act out certainty when we do not really feel at Ac other emotions become less sure, less confident, unger amalgamates with them, Even love, itself, cain become a just partial thank firere, cannificative love series we stage in films and even in private loves! Such Who's Artuil of Virigita Woolfshowed. Such ripping and tearing! Such savage,

winner-takes-all grappling! The fistfights in Five Easy Pieces seem like friendly interludes of token mayhem compared with the knockdown and drag-out lovemaking. Not the least among the crimes of angry art is that it makes sentimental art (Love Story, etc.) the polar alternative.

The astonishingh high standing of anger today can be verified thus: it is not only regarded as mortal but as something even better, healthy and therapeutic. A fight a day keeps the doctor away, Psychiatrist Theodore Isane Ruhin suggests in something called The Anger Baok. With a burst of earnest Jyrickm, he asks: "Have you ever experienced the good, clean feel that comes after expressing anger, as well as the increased self-extern and the feel of real peace with one's self and others?" In The Intinnate Enemy, Dr. George R. Bach, a clinical psychologist, turns anger into an art, or posi-

sibly a science. "Intimate hostilities," he guarantees. "can he 'programmed.' "Dr. Bach has his own slogan: The family that fights together stays together. And don't worry if you aren't very good at being angry. Dr. Bach will teach you. "Anger," Dr. Bach concludes, "cannot

"Anger." Dr. Bach concludes, "cannot be dishonest"—the security-hanket genteralization that all the anger buffs cling to, and one as perilously misleading as "in vitra veritas." Upon Bach's missure preference of the properties of the propert



FRANCIS BACON: STUDY FOR A HEAD

Anger ought to be an alarm system that warms so of our deepest concerns. But left to itself, it can become an undiscriminating ran, equalizing the serious of Bafra and the through the barrows of Bafra and the bar

We are accustomed to daily anger. We cannot live with out it. Givilization and its discontents are too hardensome to bear with equantinity. But we can at least improve the quality of our anger. We can refuse to glamorize it sheri it is selfindulgence, the sound of baby shoes stamping. We must acknowledge its profound shortcoming as a purgative. Anger finally is the emotion of impotence—mortality up against its limits and refusing to recognize them.

Without pity or grief or laughter, anger is neither moral nor healthy but simply dehumanizing. In lonesco's scenario, just before the planet blows up, a man sitting in a cufe turns puce and explodes. Which is more dealthough the planet blow to the planet benth that swats all those fless or the cloud sk, the atom benth that swats integrating a man into his obsessions? In either case, the lonesco moral is clear in the 20th century, anger requires safety standards.

A diet of tranquilizers? Electrodes in the hotspots of the brain? Genetic engineering? The men in white jackets are waiting with newfangled anger cures. The scentist who invents hombs also invents alternatives. If these cures appear nearly as frightening as the malady they treat, who knows? Perhaps a better kind of cure is simply to get angry, just a little angry, about anger.

Melvin Maddacks

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BEHAVIOR

White Parents, Black Children: Transracial Adoption

"We had three children and we wanted one more I was about to go off pills when I read an article about American Indian children and I thought, why not?" That, as Housewife Judy Meredith of Boston explains it, is how she and her husband-both white-came to adopt a 13-month-old Indian called Tommy and a two-week-old black baby named Jackie. The Merediths' decision is part of a growing phenomenon known in sociologist's jargon as transracial adoption. Last year 2,200 black babies

verifise them. Generally this is done by picturing particular children in columns such as "Today's Child," which appears in the Toronto Telegram and is syndicated in 130 Ontario newspapers, or on TV programs like the Ben Hunter Matinee in Los Angeles and its imitators across the country

As another spus to adoption of "special-needs children," agencies have relaxed eligibility rules for prospective parents. A capacity to understand youngsters who are "different" has become more important than marital status. youth, education, income, race or religion. Instead of charging fees, private ter the very light child had grown noticeably darker after being exposed to bright sunlight on holiday. Though parents may try to ignore a child's blackness, the child himself cannot. Establishing a sense of identity, hard for many adopted children, is even hard-

er for the T.R.A. youngster. One black Montreal teen-ager, brought up by whites, refers to Negroes as "them" and to whites as "us." Similarly, Bill Kirk, who was adopted at age three by Ontario Sociologist H. David Kirk and is now 17, reports that "I think like a white man, and when I get out into the world, that is maybe going to hang me up a bit. Common Fear. To deal with these

problems, adoptive parents-most notably those in Montreal's Open Door Society a pioneering organization in transfacial adoption-sometimes sponsor seminars on black history or meet to discuss mutual difficulties They may encourage their children to get together regularly with black youngsters, to study their heritage and to remember their natural parents. For example, Kirk's 18-year-old daughter Debbie, a Puerto Rican, spent a month working at a day-care center in Puerto Rico. She explains: "I wanted to see the people that I was from-the culture, the language and society.

Besides the special problems of mixed adoptions, interracial families must face all the other dilemmas common to conventional adoption. How and when should they tell a child about his origins? How can a voungster learn to master what psychiatrists say is a common fear -that his natural parents abandoned him because there was something wrong with him? How should adoptive parents respond to a youngster's curiosity about

his biological family?

Psychoanalyst J. Cotter Hirschberg of the Menninger Foundation favors telling kids the facts between ages four and seven, "when the strength of the family is at its greatest" for the child. He urges mothers to tell about adoption only when they feel comfortable and do not see it as a guilty secret. In addition, he advocates letting children express their feelings freely, especially "their anger at having been separated," and he believes they should be helped to understand that their natural parents gave them up because they could not look after them. As for the common longing to seek out natural parents. American experts are shifting from the old view that reunion is always bad to the idea that it can be helpful in some instances. In other cases, it helps ural parents. Judy Meredith, for example, tells her youngsters on their birthdays, "I bet your mommy is thinking of you today.

Between Worlds. Most whites who adopt children of other races are managing the problems remarkably well But there are opponents of mixed adoption. Most vocal among them are the black separatists, who fear loss of the Negro's heritage through assimilation. Even inte-





THE MEREDITH FAMILY

"We cannot wait until society is prepared."

were adopted by white U.S. families. compared with only 700 in 1968. Today there are more than 10,000 "T.R.A. families" in all 50 states and in the ten Canadian provinces.

Today's Child. The trend is due partly to changing racial attitudes, but even more to an acute shortage of white babies brought about by the pill, easier abortion laws, and an increasing number of unwed mothers who keep their offspring. Because of the shortage, adoption agencies have changed their tacties. Instead of catering to childless parents in search of "perfect" white infants. many now concentrate on the needs of hard-to-place youngsters who are beyond infancy, physically or emotionally handscapped, black-or even all three. One such is Cindy Skilton, a seven-year-old black girl who wore braces on her legs until last month. She is now the adoptive daughter of Dave and Audrey Skilton of Los Angeles. To get such children out of temporary foster homes and mind-withering institutions, some agencies even cooperate in efforts to adagencies-and public ones in seven states -sometimes offer subsidies to families. Despite such changes, average T.R.A parents are still much like conventional adoptive parents: 98% are married: most are under 40: well over half are college educated: two-thirds earn at least \$10,000 a year; and a majority go to church regularly. Psychologically. Los Angeles Psychoanalyst Judd Marmor told the National Conference on Social Welfare, T.R.A. families are likely to be self-confident, self-aware, and given to judging people as individuals.

Not that T.R.A parents are without prejudice. Families in the West or Southwest, for example, have more readily adopted blacks than Indian or Mexican kids. Asian children are often welcomed in the South, though blacks are usually not. A study in Britain recently found that some T.R.A. parents tended "to deny their child's color, or to say he was growing lighter, or that other people thought he was suntanned and did not recognize him as colored. Sometimes the reality was fully accepted only af-



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new Exposition Building on August 13th and 14th Again, proceeds will be donated to the Crippled Children's Hospital and School The gala Sioux Empire Fair Charity Horse Show is just one of the many cultural and make Sioux Falls the "New Crossroads of the Nation " And helping Sioux Falls meet its energy needs is natural gas, piped in by Northern Natural Gas Company and distributed by Central Telephone

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MEDICINE

grationist blacks and whites worry about the ability of white parents to equip black voungsters for survival in a prejudiced world. They are concerned over all sorts of seemingly minor problems, such as a white parent's lack of experience in combing a black child's kinky hair ("There's just no way to do it gently," says Urban Planner Thomas Nutt). Another danger: stereotyped ideas of black intelligence that may crop up when an adopted child is the only black in his school and neither his teacher nor his classmates expect him to do well. Both blacks and whites are wary of civil rights crusaders willing to sacrifice a child to prove a point or to promote integration. "A child should be loved for himself, not as a symbol," observes an official of the Illinois Department of Children and Family Services

T.R.A. youngsters, says Sociologist Kirk, can become "people between worlds." Other things being equal, Montreal's Open Door Society concedes, placing black children with black parents is best. The trouble is that other things rarely are equal; too few black families can afford adoption, and most are reluctant to apply for children because they are afraid of being rejected by white adoption agencies. But given a choice between leaving black kids (or children of other racial minorities) in institutions or placing them with willing white families. most experts would vote for the latter. Says Clayton Hagen of the Lutheran Social Service in Minnesota: because children need homes, "we cannot wait until society is prepared. A person who finds his identity in his race cannot bring up a child of another color. But a person who finds his identity as a human being can well be a parent to another human being."

"You Will Remember Forever"

For years sleep researchers have suspected—in the face of considerable doubt—that tearning during slumber is a possibility. Now scientists have come up with what they believe to be the first clear-cut evidence that such effortless learning can take place.

Experimenting with 20 high school and college students who had never studied Russian, Psychologists C. Michael Levy and Wilse B. Webb of the University of Florida undertook to teach them six Russian nouns and their English meanings. For two nights, just before the students dropped off to sleep, they heard a "conditioning tape" that assured them they would learn while they slept if they were willing to do so. For the next five nights, when they had fallen asleep, the students heard a recording of the paired nouns after a taped voice identified as that of "your Russian teacher" promised that "you will remember these words and their meanings forever." The results: a recall rate that ranged from 10% when the tapes were played early in the night to 30% when they were played toward morning.

Tortured Tastes

What tastes like ambrosia to one man. observed the ancients, may sit like ashes on the tongue of another. Now modern medicine has discovered that a single tongue can be just as unpredictable -if its unfortunate owner suffers from idiopathic hypogeusia. The newly identified ailment, described by National Institutes of Health researchers in the Journal of the American Medical Association, attacks the senses of taste and smell to the point that the patients may become unable to detect all but the strongest flavors or aromas. In severe cases, a victim's favorite food odors may become offensive to him.

The NIH team became interested in the condition when baffled private physicians began referring individual patients to neurologists. The Government scientists studied 35 of the 3,000 Americans known to suffer from idiopathic hypogeusia. The doctors confirmed the symptoms by placing drops of sour, sweet, salt and bitter solutions on the subjects' tongues and holding solutions smelling like onions or burned rubber under their noses. The NIH researchers were puzzled as to the cause of the condition but decided that it does not appear to be psychosomatic. At least half of the patients developed their symptoms following influenza-like illnesses. Others began to suffer from the disability after undergoing surgery unrelated to the nose, mouth or throat. None had readily observable abnormalities of the sensory organs. But Dr. Robert Henkin reported that when taste buds were examined with an electron microscope,

Portial Relief. Those complaining of toss of the sense of taste said that eating was like chewing and swallowing earlier thour paste or sawdust. Those suffering flour paste or sawdust. Those suffering loss of the sense of smell reported that they were unable to detect the aroma of foods or the odors of smell results of the same of the same

cause they did not notice the spoilage. In cases where both taste and smell were affected, the patients suffered more intensely. A 8-byca-roll professional sol-intensely a 18-byca-roll professional sol-intensely and state of the suffered professional solutions of the suffered suffered suffered solutions of the suffered solution to the suffered solution suffered suffered solutions of the suffered solutions of the suffered solutions of the suffered solutions.

Doctors cannot as yet offer a cure, but they can provide some relief from

 Idiopathte means of unknown or spontaneous origin; hypogeusia means diminished taste acusty. the most severe symptoms. Zinc sulfate capsules diminish the disease's sensory distortion. Why the metallic medicine helps is uncertain, but it can make eating tolerable, if not pleasurable.

Why Knuckles Crack

As schoolboys and a good many annoyed mothers and teachers are aware, knuckle joints can be made to crack. What no one has fully understood is why. Some have speculated that the noise is caused by the snapping of bone against bone, or by the movement of tendons over bony projections within the



FINGER-STRETCHING EXPERIMENT

joint. A trio of British researchers has now solved this minor medical mystery. According to Anthony Unsworth, Duncan Dowson and Verna Wright of the University of Leeds, knuckle noise results from the explosion of gas bubbles

in the synovial fluid that fills the joint. The three base their finding on observations and X-ray photographs of 17 patients who volunteered to have their finger joints stretched on a specially designed machine. The tests showed that stretching increases the space between the finger bones, thus reducing pressure on the clear, viscous synovial fluid that lubricates the joints. This causes tiny gas bubbles to form within the fluid. As the pressure continues to decrease, these bubbles burst and release their energy as noise. The gas does not escape. Instead, as the joint returns to normal position, the gas is reabsorbed into the synovial fluid over a period of 15 minutes. This explains why most knuckle crackers must wait a while for the satisfaction of performing an encore.

SPORT

The Pain-Am Games

Since their inception in 1951, the quadrennial Pan-American Games have served as a kind of Olympic warmup session for strong U.S. teams. American athletes have so dominated the Pan-Am Games, in fact, that International Olympic Committee President Avery Brundage began to wonder whether they might be too good for their own good. Shortly before the opening of the sixth Pan-Am Games in Cali. Colombia. the 83-year-old Brundage observed: doesn't look good for the U.S. to be collaring three-quarters of the Pan-Am medals. It's not good for sports, the games or the U.S. There has to be some resentment by the other countries."

Biggest Shocker. Avery need not have worried. The games had barely begun when it became apparent last week that the U.S. team was perhaps facing its toughest competition ever. The first surprise came in rowing, an event in which the U.S. copped six of seven first-place medals in the 1967 games. All but scuttled by crack crews from Argentina and Brazil, the U.S. oarsmen were unable to pull to a single victory. Unimpressed by Abner Doubleday's national origins, a seasoned Cuban baseball team then defeated a squad made up of U.S. collegians 4-3. The biggest shocker of all, though, happened in hasketball, a sport in which the U.S. is supposedly invincible. Before a chanting, cheering crowd, the hustling, well-drilled Cubans defeated a team of U.S. college stars 73-69. In an attempt to explain away the embarrassing losses, some members of the U.S. delegation said that the Cuban team had been training for the games for at least four years under the guidance of Russian coaches. "It's obvious," said one U.S. official. "that the Communists are using Cuba as a propaganda vehicle."

The Cubans were exuberant, to the particular discomfort of the Canadian



U.S. & CUBAN PLAYERS COLLIDING Unimpressed by Doubleday's origins.

team. Billeted next door to the Cubans, the Canadians complained that they were kgpt awake half the night by the sound of bongo drums. "Someone told us Fidel Castro put through a phone call of congratulations," explained one Canadian athlete, "and the Cubans went wild."

Borbed Wire. The fans attending the boxing match in a Cali hull ring also went wild when U.S. Middleweight Reginald Jones was awarded a close decision over Colombia's Bonifacio Avila. Jones and his handlers had to be escorted out of the arena under a barrage of rocks and bottles. Noting the games, U.S. Decahlon Sur Russ Hodge said. "They don't like us. Even in Russia they gave us better applause than they do her for a good performance."

The complaints about mosquitoes, the altitude, faulty plumbing, dysentery and pickpockets were unending. Dubbed "Claustrophobia Manor" by the athletes. the barracks-style housing for the 4,000 competitors from 33 countries was woefully overcrowded. Wary of trouble from students who had protested the amount of money that Colombia was spending on the games, security-minded officials turned the athletes' village into a kind of jock concentration camp. "I felt uneasy at first with the barbed wire and the guards carrying rifles." said U.S. Fencer Marie Grompone. "but you get used to it after a while

For all their griping about what might be called the Pain-Am Games, the U.S. team did manage to win heavily in track and women's garmastics. After the first of two weeks of competition, the U.S. and women's garmatics after the first of two weeks of competition, the U.S. team could not longer than the U.S. team could not longer regard the games as an easy warmup. "The is our strongest overall Pan-Am team." explained one U.S. official, "but the marked improvement of the other remedials."

Sunshine Patriots

To their loyal, long-suffering fans, the New England Patriots are beginning to look like the New England Traitors.

First, there was the case of Joe Kapp, the veteran quarterback whom the Patriots signed for a reported \$130,-000 last year to help change the team's losing ways. Kapp not only failed (the hapless Pats' record of two wins and twelve losses was the worst in the National Football League), but when training camp opened last month, he pronounced himself unhappy with his contract and left the team. Meanwhile, Defensive End Phil Olsen, the team's No. 1 draft choice last year, announced that he had discovered a loophole in his contract; he quit the Patriots and joined the Los Angeles Rams. Soon



CUBA'S PABLO GARCÍA SNARING REBOUND
No longer invincible.

after that, Linebacker John Bramlett, the team's Most Valuable Player last season, was unexpectedly placed on waivers by Patriot Coach John Mazur. The reason: Bramlett was supposedly lazy.

For sheer confusion, though, nothing could match the double reverse that the Patriots pulled off last week with the Dallas Cowboys. It began when Dallas Runming Back Duane Thomas demanded an increase over the estimated \$60,000 he made last year when he won Rookie of the Year honors. The Cowboys refused and traded Thomas and two other players to the Patriots for Running Back Carl Garrett and one choice in next year's draft. After Thomas arrived at the Patriots' training camp. Mazur gave him and the rest of the team a pointed pep talk: "I don't want any free spirits around here. All I want are football players who want Thomas, who describes himself as "a modified version of a Hessian," apparently didn't get the message. When Mazur tried to adjust his stance in the backfield formation. Thomas said that he preferred to do it his way. Just like that, Thomas was sent packing and Garrett was called back from Dallas. At week's end Thomas said that he would consider rejoining the Cowboys on one condition: if the players voted that they wanted him to return.

N.F.L. Commissioner Pete Rozelle, distressed by the Thomas affair and by the several players in the league who are still holding out for more money, called for an end to all the haggling. "I'm connued." said Rozelle, "that the football fain—the sports fan—is disenchanted with the business aspects of the game. When the sports fain—is disenchanted with the business aspects of the game. The sports fain—is disented plans."

SHOW BUSINESS

Power to the Peebles

If was shot in 20 days on a wheezing budget with a crew recruited largely from skin flicks and the streets. Critics thated it, distributors shumed it. But black audiences loved Sweet Sweet budgets budgets some, a flow, film centering around an outlow from the ghetto who throws down grift—white and black—the way 500 ft be Kid toosed back start—the kid to the start star

The movie was produced, written and directed by Melvin Van Peebles, who also stars as Sweetback, the outraged and outrageous hero. The scion of a Los Angeles whorehouse, Sweethack graduates to an obvious profession: pimping. He "goes bad" while watching two white policemen cudgel a black youth wrongly accused of inciting riot. Sweetback reacts by mashing the cops skulls with their own handcuffs. He then sets off on a ghetto version of the traditional Wild West chase. He fights and fornicates, leaving behind a trail of hodies in various stages of disrepair. When cornered by two cops, Sweetback responds with his own brand of skyhigh black consciousness: he kills them. After he escapes to Mexico, the screen fills with a printed warning; watch OUL, A BAADASSSSS NIGGER IS COMING BACK TO COLLECT SOME DUES.

Chartreuse Suits. An aggressive and office affronting movie. Sweethack is also irreverent, scatological and crude. "It's for those dudes in the chartreuse suits," explains Van Peebles. "Those cats who want to be card-carrying whites.—man, they don't dig it at all."

For good reason. The actors do little cating. The film does not track along a story line. Rather, it eases by in juzz format, an initial statement of theme followed by elaborations and improvisations. Sound-track impressions boom the eardrums with rock, shrieks, sirrens, hopped-up choppers and gunffine. The dialogue between black characters stays ac close to glent of speech that white sound men advised Van Peebles to reduce the control of the control o

Trouble came fast when Van Pecbles set out for make Sweetheak from his own screenplay. Industry credit dried up with a reading of the script's first three garagraphs. Urion wages priced three garagraphs. Urion wages priced peebles, however, was readly for a hassle. He used nonunion crews, throwing the unions off the scent by letting it be thought that he intended to do a quickie portno romp, not worth their while. The first takes reduced his net worth I. wavered an S.O. 8 with a \$50,000 loan.

Once the filming was finished Van Peebles and Sweetback had another round of problems: no distributor would take a chance on the film. Only two theaters in the country would book it. When the talk shows blacked him out, and newspapers ignored Sweethack. Van Peebles took to the street corners "with friends, and chicks I was sleeping with." and passed out handbills touting the film. Van Peebles' fast talk, plus audience word of mouth, made it a limited success, But that was enough. Sweetback will reopen next month in 60 theaters in the greater New York area alone: another 140 theaters around the country will also soon show the film.

Two Jobs, Van Peebles was born 38 years ago on Chicago's South Side. He is no ghetto dropout, but a graduate of Ohio Wesleyan University. A photographer friend turned him on to film making, and Van Peebles made several shorts, which he tried to parlay into a

MELVIN VAN PEEBLES Cool dude with silver shades.

film job in Hollywood. He was offered two: elevator operator and parking-lot attendant. Meanwhite. Henri Langlois of the prestigious French Cinemarhèque. en elevation of the prestigious French Cinemarhèque. In the control of the prestigious french Cinemarhèque. In the control of the pression of the control of the

During that time. Van Peeblies knocked out five novels. He wrote them in self-taught French because the French directors' union is required to give a union card to any author writing in French who wants to direct a film made from his own works. Armed with his

union card, an advance from the French Ministry of Cultural Affairs and a substantial stipend from a wealthy Frenchwoman, Van Peebles did indeed make a film. Story of a Three-Day Pass, about a black G.I.'s weekend with a white French girl, became a hit in France and a modest success in the U.S. Hollywood began hustling him. Columbia came up with a black-white satire called Watermelon Man, a dark-toned comedy about an obnoxious white man who turns black. "I thought I had to make Watermelon Man in order to do the films I really wanted to Van Peebles said. Sweethack was just a camera cue away.

Street Talk. Van Peehles is a cool dude, casting a cynical eye on the world from behind his silver shades. He has not had a permanent address in ten years, hauling his helongings around in a hattered knapsack. He is handsome in a wiry, wary way. He gestures with a skin-rad businessmens linge, that for all his jive and his expatriate status, he insists that he is deadly serious about his black that he is deadly serious about his black.

identity. His phrases are familiar: "Of all the ways we've been exploited by the Man, the most damaging is the way he destroyed our self-image. The message of Sweethack is that if you can get it together and stand up to the Man, you can win."

Van Peebles is no easy man to get it together with. He may be content to work inside the system, but the system had better bend a bit to accommodate him, "I am what I am, man, You don't like? That's your problem," he says. When his assistant director threatened to quit, Van Peebles reasoned with him in typically Sweetback fashion: he began hanging his head on the floor. Even the challenge stamped on his body flaunts his cool: above a broken blue stripe tattooed around his neck is the inscription "Cut

along the dotted line."
Yeah Inc. By anybody's adding machine. Van Peebles is a successful man. Sweethack has

grossed nearly \$10 million. Yeah Inc., the one-man corporation he formed to finance Sweetback, is a busy business: there is the film and the sound-track album. A paperback of the movie is already "making some good bread. T shirts, sweatshirts and nighties announce 1 AM A SWIFTBACK. This fall his play Ain't Supposed to Die a Natural Death opens on Broadway, Coming up: Sweethack douche powder. Boasts Van Peebles: "You are looking at a black conglomerate." But he still considers himself first and foremost a film maker-and not necessarily for blacks only. "If films are good," he says, "the universality of the human experience will transcend the race and creed and crap frontiers."

MODERN LIVING

The Minneapolis Look

Over the past several years, a dizzying variety of fashions has tripped across the American scene. Gypsies, carhops, farmerettes and Hindu goddesses have all been the Look, more or less. at one time or another. It was a splendid trip for the under-25s, but their elders retired almost unanimously into pantsuits, or simply brazened it out in the Little Black Dress that has reigned as the basic classic for more than a generation. Now, as autumn clothes fill department store racks, the classic look seems to be newly fashionable

This fall, American women are destined for erisply cut blazers, tailored and pleated skirts, Argyle sweaters, traditional tweeds, meltons and flannels. Colors will be bright and clear. After the mini-midi debacle of last year, hemlines will generally hover cautiously around the knee.

One reason for the great turnabout is a dawning realization that women who have money to spend want clothes that are comfortable and smart. Says Stan Herman, designer for Mr. Mort: "Business was so rotten last year that we began to look around for the answer -and the answer was to give the lady out in Middle America what she wants. It's a salable look." Manhattan Designer Bill Blass is even more emphatic. have just returned from Minneapolis," he reports. "a city I consider a good barometer of the mood of the country. and I found women hungry for clothes.

They just haven't been buying, but now they're tempted." Blass, whose forte is the tailored look, says that "we learned last year the best we can do is make suggestions." Elaine Honest, vice president and merchandise manager for designer fashions at Manhattan's Bonwit Teller. agrees: "We're ready for some sensible clothes. We've had every ethnic look possible over the past year

Funk and Grace. Within the classic range, there will be variations, "We are not a socialist country," says Designer Donald Brooks, "so why should there be a single look?" Brooks, in line with his own designs, predicts that girl watchers will be observing "marvelous-looking girls in styles ranging from the deep and great funk to the beginnings of pride, elegance, grace and femininity

There are only a few total dissenters to the classic concept, and one is Giorgio di Sant'Angelo, who is something of a constant rebel, "Fashion people think it will save the dress business. but it ain't gonna save it." he says. "Who wants an old-fashioned dress? Women won't buy the same dress they bought in the '40s and pay three times as much for it." As his alternative. Sant'Angelo is offering bright colors in an Oriental ambience. "My new clothes an Oriental ambience. have a feeling of the Chinese." he says.

"But modern Chinese-very geometric. For those who look to Paris instead of Peking for their guides to style, however, the classic look seems sure to prevail at least through next spring. The midsummer showings fell almost unanimously into what Women's Wear Daily calls the "civilized" look. Ohrbach Fashion Consultant Sydney Gittler declared that the Paris clothes "were the most exciting clothes of the season. Seventh Avenue will have a picnic with them next spring' (referring to the fact that designers work six months ahead of schedule). As if to back up Gittler, a number of Seventh Avenue manufacturers scurried onto Paris-bound planes-even though they are operating on tight budgets-once word of the new styles reached them.

Generally what Paris had to offer was a somewhat more elegant, sophisticated and costly-version of the Minneapolis look. Fitted coats were back in season -even the full ones fell from narrow tops or were tightly belted. One new trend sure to appear in the U.S.: shorter coats in various forms from Yves St. Laurent's Chinese padded coolie coat to Lanvin's not quite full-length duffel coat and Givenchy's ponchos and shawls. Evening dresses were back, the grander ones-Dior's 30 yds, of chiffon-in-spired, some said, by the imminent celebration of Iran's 2,500th birthday. Day length was firmly around the knee. Suits were fitted, with fairly long jackets over flared or pleated skirts. High boots were out, but high-though not necessarily narrow-heels were back in, which will possibly mean that a whole new generation will have to learn to walk in them.

Maidens in Uniform, Teen-agers and he young twenties who say they no longer believe in fashion can be expected to stick with the bird-of-paradise styles of the past year and even come up with some new ones. Among other things, they will probably pick up more



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CHANEL SUIT

enthusiastically than ever the fad for olive-drab, uniform-style garb now the rage of teeny-bopper Europe, But for a time at least, the mainstream of the fashion industry is directed toward Minneapolis' Nicollet Avenue and its even lesser-known environs.

Hitchhiking by Air

Early this year, word seeped through the underground that the hippest new way to travel was overground-hitchhiking on the steadily growing fleet of 80,000 or so private American aircraft that are in service at any given time. Pilots of noncommercial planes found themselves confronted increasingly often by earnest youngsters holding signs that read "Boston," "Twin Cities." ply "West" or "Europe"-and often the hitchhikers made it to their destinations. As a way of travel, hitchhiking by air is both adventurous and free, and has become popular enough to be declared illegal in Denver. To investigate the underground's airline, TIME Reporter-Researcher Marion Knox packed a small red suitcase, two books and a purse holding \$120 and set off to thumb her way to Los Angeles. Her report:

The best jumping-off points from New York are Westchester County Airport, the Butler Aviation Terminal for private planes at La Guardia, and Teterboro, N.J., and I quickly learn that corporate jets are the most likely bets. They take the longest jumps and often "deadhead"-that is, fly empty to pick up passengers. Jeffre, a girl I meet, has been waiting six days so far for a hop to Europe. "I would never have believed I'd stay so long," she says, "but evervone here has been so nice." luckier: on the fourth day, I get a lift west out of Butler (though other rides were offered to Boston, Ottawa, Wilmington and Pittsburgh).

Off to a Rodeo. The ride turns up only after my check museles start to ache from holding a perpetual cheery smile. I sak a pilot "Going west?" and he answers wide, "He consoits his employers, and suddenly fam climbing into a Missuhshi twin-jet. courtesy of a graff Chicago exsued to the court of the court of the properation Sciences and the court of pickingly calls him "Cod." We land at limitadie. Ili. 17 miles from Chicago.

Off to Chicagos' Midway Airport by Lask Late in the afternoon, two pilots for the Husky Oil Co., of Cody, Wyo, suggest that I ask their hose, Chairman of the Board Glenn Nielson, for a lift to Cody. Nielson is slightly taken aback but finally agrees, and we have tea and the cockies abach his let Sabreliner on the way to Cody. Nielson immediately sends me of the way to Cody. Nielson immediately sends me off to a rodeo. An ice man.

But the Cody airport isn't nearly so nice, and after a day of waiting in vain for another lift, I hop a commercial flight (\$37 youth fare) to Denver. That night, with a bit of help from friendly mechanics, I snooze in the pilot's lounge. "Don't get discouraged," says one mechanic. "We'll look out for you." They do. Early the next morning, a pilot sticks his head in to ask if I would like a lift in his Gulfstream jet across the Rockies to Grand Junction, Colo. I would, and 300 miles later we're there. He arranges for a hop with an oilman to Los Angeles on Monday.

After the posh jets, the piston-engined Cessna 310 feels like a Volkswagen, but we zoom gallantly up over the brown hills pockmarked with ravines and gullies and head for Las Vegas and a fuel stop. A huge passenger jet bounces us gently in its wake and I shudburnes to gently in its wake and I shud-



REPORTER KNOX IN LOS ANGELES
A ride with God.

der, We gas up; off to the southwest we see storm clouds and lightning. Never mind: we're off again. For a moment, I think of those scary instructions picked up hack in New York: if both pics conk unt aloft, set the ratio dials at 12.15 and ask wheever answers how to land a plane. But then we are past the storm, and 80 minutes latter the storm, and 80 minutes latter the storm, and we may be a support to the storm. The storm is the storm and the s

rules to follow, and here is a selection: 1) Forget deadlines: you'll never make them. 2) Girls will always get rides more easily than boys-but not in jeans; wear a skirt. 3) Never leave the operations area for a minute, because the moment you depart a ride always seems to turn up. I missed two flights that way, one direct to Los Angeles. 4) Make friends with everyone-the ground crewmen always know where a ride might be found. 5) Bring cotton or earplugs-my ears still ring from jet noises. 6) When asking for a ride, be direct but lighthearted, and don't push if the answer is negative. 7) Carry lots of books for long waits. 8) Avoid Cody, Wyo.

MILESTONES

Divorced. Vincente Minnelli. 68. Oscar-winning Hollywood director (Gigi. 1958) and father. by his previous marriage to Judy Garland. of Singer-Actress Liza Minnelli; and Denise Minnelli. 40, best-dressed and bejeweled Beverly Hills hostess; after ten years of marriage, no children; in Los Angeles.

Died, Philip J. Levin, 62, multimillinnaire real estate developer and president of the Madison Square Garden classification of the Control of the Control The halding wheeler-dealer amassed nucl of his fortune of more than \$100 million by building scores of shopping centers from Maine to Minain. He also became MGM's largest single stockholder, and in 1966 and 1967 staged unsuccessful proxy fights against the mangement. Levin then sold his MGM Gulf & Western Industries. He healed Maisson Square Garden since February.

Died, Fausto Cleva, 69, Trieste-born conductor associated with New York's Metropolitan Opera for the past halfcentury; of a heart attack suffered while conducting Gluck's Orfeo ed Euridice: in Athens. Cleva's career got off to an auspicious start when the maestro who was scheduled to lead a 1920 performance in Ravenna. Italy, of Puccini's The Girl of the Golden West suddenly quit; the opera manager asked where he could find a substitute at the last minute. "Here's your man." said Puccini, pointing to 18-year-old Cleva, who had been conducting during rehearsals. Cleva eventually became a stalwart of the Met's Italian repertory.

Died, Yuri F. Faier, 81, chief conductor of the Bolshoi Ballet Orchestra from 1924 to 1963; in Moscow, While they showered Faier with bravos from Manhattan to Moscow, audiences were largely unaware that a congenital affliction had left the conductor almost totally blind, able to see only dim silhouettes. After joining the Bolshoi as a violinist, Faier memorized dozens of scores and choreographics until he knew just where each dancer should be at any point in any ballet. The portly maestro with perfect pitch was able to coordinate the orchestra precisely with the onstage movements of the dancers.

Died, Edward L. Ryerson, 84, civicmidded chairman of the immense Inin Chicago. Though the once claimed to
"resent the idea of being introduced or
"resent the idea of being introduced or
bublicly identified as a representative
of big business," Ryerson was one of
the steel industry's most prominent and
articulate spokesmen. After his 1953 netrement from Inland Steel, Ryerson's
Chicago community organizations
Chicago community organizations
carned him the title "Mr. Welfare."



Turning the urge for rebellion into a quest for knowledge.

Intellectual Black Power

Not many college presidents are like Charles G. Hust Jr.—yet. He is a high school dropout who was a husband and father at 15. He has been a boxer, ditch digger, janture, foundry, hand and caude digger, janture, foundry, hand and caude and 14 days in a North Carolina jail for being caught with bootleg liquor. Now while from a gold chain around his neck hangs a carreed Affectionshife tok in the For the post 2½ years Husty has preFor the post 2½ years Husty has pre-

For the past 24 years Future nos years detected ever Chicago's Maleotan X College, one of seven two-year community colleges run by the city. This full, enrollment will increase to 5,000, malfor and corporations colleges in the nation. By bluntly adjusting higher education to utrhan black students ruther than trying to adjust the students to the currentum. Hurst has already been enormously successful in solving depressingly familiar problems.

Ideal Nigger, Like Malcolm X, Hurass and determination. He worked his way through Determine May 18 and determination. He worked his way through Determin Wayne Steel his way through Determine May 18 and 18

Chicago, was getting more than that and needed if When Hurst arrived at the junior college then called Crane. the student body, once white, had become mostly black. But the teachers were still 15% white, and they were samehoush to make even remedial programs work, 80% of the students dropped our before finishing one senseser. In the face work, 15% of the students dropped our before finishing one senseser. In the face the students dropped our before finishing one senseser. In the face the students dropped our before finishing one senseser. In the face the students dropped our before the students drop

Hurst immediately set to work to

purge faculty members who were "not interested in the community, the school or the students." He now concedes that he used every technique "including intimidation." a precedent he could regret it the community ever turns against him. By the end of his first year, over half the original faculty had left. Chancellor of City Colleges Oscar E. Shabat ran powerful interference with the infuriated teachers' union, and Hurst assembled a faculty that is more than 60% black the aims for 80%). It is heavy with recruits who had become frustrated by the city's public school system, and this fall it will he sprinkled with black celebrities, including Sammy Davis Jr.

Redesigning Things. The college was originally named for Richard T. Crane. white manufacturer of plumbing equipment, which prompted Hurst to declare the decrepit school he took over "an educational cesspool. After an eight-month battle with the board of the Chicago City Colleges, Hurst got Crane renamed for Malcolm X, raised the green, red and black flag of black liberation next to the U.S. and Illinois flags, and won the trust of Chicago's black radicals. Black Panther Leader Fred Hampton had been a student the semester before he was killed in a police shootout. This year, Hurst called attention to the high mortality among black youths in Chicago by awarding a posthumous degree to Reginald Knox. one of his students who was killed, apparently by members of a gang he re-fused to join. Says Hurst: "In the past. the idea was for a black person to go to a collegiate institution and try to become white in as many ways as possible, then hope to be accepted by the white community. We have begun to redesign things."

Tuned to diverse city rhythms. Malcolm X runs a weekend college every Saturday and Sunday for 1,000 working students who are too weary for the school's night classes. This fall, it will open a day care center to help the several dozen mothers who now take their babies with them to class. Mindful of his own prison stay, Hurst recruits patis own prison stay. Hurst recruits parolees, recently started an extension of the college in a reformatory. Several lawyers on the Malcolm X faculty defend students who Hurst says are often harassed by Chicago police.

Hurst has scant patience with the notion that college is only for the "qualified." Says he: "College courses are overrated. There is nothing in college that the average person cannot learn if given time and the proper motivation. Here, we deal in motivation, and we give them time." Students have unlimited time to complete a course satisfactorily. Much of the motivation comes from Hurst's missionary encouragement of black pride through curriculum in black studies (Hurst teaches the course on institutional racism that is required of all students). In addition, students are spurred by the prospect of solid jobs in the growing fields for which the school's vocational programs prepare them, including medical lab work, industrial plant engineering, nursing and even police work

No Profanity. Hurst bans profanity and expels anyone seen fighting or selling drugs. He has made academic standards more flexible, but insists that there be standards nonetheless. High school dropouts can be admitted, but they must undergo a probationary semester or pass a high school equivalency exam before fully matriculating; for those who need help with that exam, Malcolm X operates a street academy. Entire classes devoted to remedial work have been eliminated -"they convinced students of their uneducability"-but Hurst says many students come to understand that they need more basic skills. If so, they go to a "learning center" for individual tutoring.

Hurst's heuristic methods have begun to achieve amazing results. Reports TIME Correspondent Jacob E. Simms: "There is a certain hardness to the student body. The usual buzzing and chatter are absent. An almost solemn silence permeates the hallways. Intense arguments go on in the student lounge. Even basketball seems to be played with unusual seriousness." The dropout rate has plummeted; this year less than 10% of Hurst's students failed to complete each semester. Members of last year's graduating class were accepted at colleges from the University of Illinois to Howard to Berkeley: all 115 graduates of the various nursing programs have jobs. Meanwhile the trustees voted to erect a modern, block-long \$26 million building into which the college moved last spring.

Unquestionably highbanded and ambitions. Hurst antigonizes people who disagree with him. Even sympathetic visitors occasionally come away with a sense that some of the innovations have been been as the college control of the large and the large generated among the first students. Still, he got a major vote of confidence can carry over as the college expands. Still, he got a major vote of confidence that were the still as weet when state and Tederal officials announced that Matechan's would get a grants to Chicago-area colleges. A good

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many people seem to agree with the view of Civil Rights Leader Jesse Jackson. "The genius of Dr. Hurst," says Jackson. "is his ability to turn the urge for rebellion into a quest for knowledge."

Battlefield Communiqué

Though National Guardsmen have not been needed to quell their disorders. in the past three years U.S. high schools have become far more frequently troubled than college campuses ever were. Almost two-thirds of the nation's high schools-expensive new suburban complexes as well as the blackboard jungles of inner cities-have suffered disrup tions. The incidents range from peaceful sit-ins protesting censorship of the student paper to savage riots between blacks and whites. Last week a fresh report from one of the worst battlefields. New York City, suggested that schools have themselves partly to blame.

The panel issuing the report, appointed by the public schools' new chancellor. Harvey B. Scribner, was hardly composed of radicals. It consisted of a high school principal, a policeman and one representative each from the teachers' union and the association of supervisor The four observers visited a 20-school cross section of the city's 92 high schools over a period of two months last spring and polled principals at the rest. Their most optimistic finding was that a majority of the schools were no worse off last year than the year before. Still, the "typical" city high school required one fulltime policeman, three to four civilian security guards, and 15 paraprofessional nides doing security work.

No Missiles. The panel's simplest recommendations forecast schools resembling prisons. All classrooms would be locked when not in use (many already are) and teachers would have to return their keys to the principal's office before leaving each night. Outside handles would be removed from all doors save the main one, to deter students who had been suspended or expelled from coming back in and roaming the halls. Every student would have an ID card. Since fights often break out in cafeterias, the panel suggested that schools substitute plastic garbage bags for the metal cans that are now turned into missiles.

Many underlying pressures for disruption, the panel conceded, are linked to problems that schools cannot fully control: drugs and racial hostilities. But in addition, "the schools are unstable to a large extent because of student alienation and boredom." The panel implies that the students can scarcely be blamed. City life, jobs, and the makeup of the student body have changed almost beyond recognition. The student population, for example, is now 29.9% black and 17.5% Puerto Rican. The schools' curriculum. however, is not very different from what it was 50 years ago. Above all, the youngsters expressed a feeling of "depersonalization" and requested over and over that there be somebody on the faculty

with enough time to talk individually with them. Such contacts are nearly impossible in schools with enrollments of 4,000 or so, especially where teachers are forced to do too much besides teach, and where one guidance counselor may be responsible for 1,000 students.

The panel found that vocational high schools were the least troubled. Hence it suggested loosening up schedules in regular high schools so that more students could take vocational courses. Huge high schools built for economic reasons should be subdivided into smaller "schools within schools" offering a far wider range of academic courses.

far water range of academic outsets.

Like many cities, New York has all to spending its limited money in tenditional ways. The chances for wide-spread changes may have been foreted most clearly in another influing. From-career training with academic work, in ensiste courses for college preparation, and summer classes for billingual statements—have already been worked out, are still reaching less than 5% of the city's high school pupils.

Saving an Island School

Time Boston Correspondent Philip Taubman took a trip down East recently to explore a special kind of depopulation problem. His report:

Trouble came to tiny Cliff Island, Mc., on the second Tuesday in September last year. Residents of the wooded rock in Casco Bay were saddened to the tot surprised to hear what happened when Johanna von Tiling took



VON TILING & STUDENTS
The lobstermen's catch.

attendance in the one-room schoolhouse that has nestled in the thick maples and spruce for 100 years. She counted seven students. A Maine law designed to discourage inefficient small schools requires a minimum of eight for a school to stay open

The 60 year-round islanders, and some of the 250 summer regulars, saw the imminent demise of the school leading to the end of their island. The nearest mainland classes, where island teen-agers already go, are a 90-minute ferry ride to Portland, "We couldn't put our young ones on the 6:15 morning ferry and ask them to make that trip," says Lobsterman Jim Seymour, father of two grade school kids

Killing Blow, Cliff Island could not afford to lose Seymour, or Ben O'Reilly Jr., who plows the heavy winter snows or Bunk MacVane, Bub Anderson and Bruce Dyer, lobstermen all. Four hundred winter people lived on the island 70 years ago, but residents have been moving to the mainland and its more varted jobs for years. An exodus of the remaining young families would be the killing blow. The post office, the general store, the snow plow and even the daily ferry would stop. The island, still populated by descendants of its 17th century settlers, would become a ghost town.

With a year's grace granted by the Portland school committee, the tenacious lobstermen decided to try catching new children on the mainland for school. O'Reilly's father-in-law found a family with six children willing to make the move. Trouble was. O'Reilly's fatherin-law is head of the Portland welfare office, and the family he wanted to import was among his clients. In Maine, a lot of people still believe a man should always earn his own way. The islanders talked and debated and finally made a choice. The family of Carroll Wilcox, a former construction worker, was invited. "They are the right kind of welfare family," one lobsterman remarked at the time. "The father is sick, He can't work.

Good Fortune. In Maine, people have another powerful belief: when you do something, do it right. The island men, after a full day's work, labored together each evening to renovate and winterize a vacant house for the Wilcoxes. On June 17 the family moved in with three children of primary school age. Carroll Wilcox, the ailing father, told his new peighbors he would be willing

to do part-time work.

Last month more good fortune came when Gordon Griffin, a 23-year Navy veteran, retired back to the island with his two school-age kids. "I like it here." he says. "I can live at my own pace, I'll be lobstering again pretty soon So the school is safe. Enrollment may even reach 16 this September. The men keep working every evening on two more empty homes. When school opens this fall, they predict that Johanna von Tiling will have children from two or three more families to teach.



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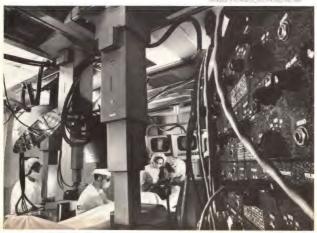
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HILL CLIMBING IN "ON ANY SUNDAY"



LYON & HAMILTON IN "EVEL KNIEVEL"

Dual Exhaust

On Any Sunday is a distinctly unconvincing celebration of motorcycle racing by Bruce Brown, who made the wildly successful surfing paean The Endless Summer in 1966. Brown's enthusiasm for his subjects is unbounded, and On Any Sunday shares with its predecessor a kind of gosh-all-fishhooks fascination with the rituals of sporting risk. But whereas The Endless Summer has marvelous scenery of rolling seas, On Any Sunday offers only roaring motors. For a very long 95 minutes, Brown unreels footage of racers; surging around a track or scrambling cross-country, gunning their motors to assault a peak in Utah or speeding-a thousand strong -through the Mojave Desert.

Packaged Audience. Brown is at pains to include every conceivable cliché of documentary film making. There is plenty of slow motion, a rash of feeble jokes (mostly involving riders taking a fall or splattering themselves with mud), and a musical score by Dominic Frontiere that sounds as if it were lifted straight out of some industrial short like The Glory of Tupperware. Brown solemnly informs us, via the sound track, how dangerous the whole business of bike racing really is, and his attitude toward such pros as Mert Lawwill and Malcolm Smith and talented amateurs like Steve McQueen is plainly, sometimes embarrassingly, adulatory. In the course of his narration Brown mentions that there are 4,000,000 motorcycle riders in the U.S., which gives him a neatly packaged audience who will presumably be more sympathetic toward On Any Sunday than many unconverted viewers for whom the machines might

Almost anyone, however, might mildly enjoy Evel Knievel, a cheerfully silly motorcycle saga based on the life

of a professional daredevil and his wife Linda (Sue Lyon). The movie is best when dealing with Knievel's early exploits: harassing the small-town Montana cops, riding into a dormitory full of giggling co-eds in pursuit of his girl friend, and stunt driving in a rundown local rodeo. Soon Knievel (played improbably but ingratiatingly by George Hamilton) begins to build quite a reputation for himself, and even becomes a sort of folk hero. Crowds turn out from all over the state-and, it is eventually implied, from all over the country to watch his harebrained beroics The film ends with him jumping over 19 cars on his chopper and promising an assault on the Grand Canyon. His death, he swears, will be "glorious,

Surprisingly for a film biography of a man who is still alive (the real Knievel performed in Madison Square Garden a month ago), the hero is portrayed as an egomaniac, a compulsive worrier and a shameless searcher after publicity. Marvin Chomsky's direction is pedestrian, but the script (by Alan Caillou, John Milius and Pat Williams) has some nice moments of quirky comedy, as when a fissure opens in the earth and a rather large automobile disappears without a trace. The film is goodnaturedly skeptical and occasionally satirie about Knievel's exploits-in marked and welcome relief to the gushmess of Bruce Brown

· Jay Cocks

Allegories and Icebergs

Director John Frankenheimer continues to be preoccupied with the dynamics of courage and risk. The Horsemen is a further examination (like Grand Prix and The Grpsw Moths before i) of men texting themselves against awesomely high standards of accomplishment. As in the previous films, Frankenheimer succeeds brilliantly at re-creating the visceral tensions of competition. It is only when he tries to analyze them that he gets into difficulty

Based on a florid Joseph Kessel novel. The Horsemen concerns a master Afghan rider named Uraz (Omar Sharif) who enters the game of huzkashi to assert his manhood and prove himself to his stern and demanding father (Jack Palance). Buzkashi, the national sport of Afghanistan that seems almost medieval in its ferocity, is a considerable test. Contestants ride fiercely against each other, struggling for possession of a headless goat that they must carry twice around the playing field before depositing it at the feet of their king. In the unrestrained fury of the competition Uraz breaks a leg and loses the buzkashi. Partly as penance and partly to regain some measure of self-respect. he sets out with his servant deliberately choosing a nearly impassable mountain

Fake Dialogue, Until now the film has been a vigorous and accomplished adventure. But during the journey, allegorical trappings descend like a shroud. suffocating much of the movie's energy and momentum. Uraz and the servant meet an outcast woman named Zereh (Leigh Taylor-Young), who promptly turns the men against each other. She even tries to get the servant to murder Uraz so that they may steal his fine white horse. Delirious with pain from his broken leg. Uraz is beleaguered by the elements, his traveling companions. and his own sense of shame. He retaliates by tempting Zereh and taunting the servant, thereby making the journey more difficult and the allegory more

Frankenheimer's technical virtuosity receives ample display, the buzkushi



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1966.

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GENERAL & ELECTRIC



alone is thunderously exciting and imparts a startling sense of participation. But he has tried to do too much. Besides his obsession with courage, he obviously also wanted to say something about greed, honor and duty, but the themes never mesh. Dalton Trumbo's screenplay and his fake Arabian Nights dialogue do nothing to help. There is much talk of "the coolness of my shop and characters greet each other with such fulsome salutations as "Peace on you. O master of the stables." Taylor-Young bolts across the Panavision screen flaring her nostrils and looking in her gypsy makeup like a refugee from Golden Earrings, But Jack Palance brings a certain shopworn dignity to his part, and Sharif is better here than in anything else since Lawrence ot Arabia

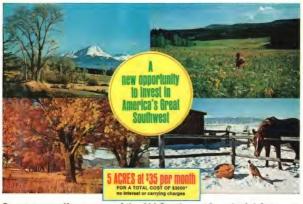
The flaccid heroics of another ad-



FINCH SUFFERING IN "RED TENT" Frozen heroics.

venture film. The Red Tent, invite only listlessness. Based on events surrounding the crash of the Italian airship Italia in 1928, the movie spins a meandering tale of arctic survival and rescue. Peter Finch has a nice go at the part of General Umberto Nobile. the expedition commander, and Sean Connery is engaging as the famed Norwegian explorer Roald Amundsen, who died searching for Nobile.

There is some stunningly eeric footage of snowscapes and icebergs, but Mikhail Kalatozov directs his dramatic seenes in the overripe style of the worst pseudoepic Russian film making. The Red Tent (so titled for the makeshift shelter in which the survivors took retuge) at no time does justice to the drama of the subject. Finch and his crew are continually threatened by starvation and frostbite, but sheer boredom somehow seems a more likely tate.



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2nde, the l'Indicate Gover's 200 siglaire Billies to southern Locken. The suddivision lies at about the halfway point between Derwer and Albusuresque, just three miles south of the intersection of Colorado High-way 199 (the Kil Carona Trail) and U.S. Rotte 160 (the Naving Trail).

The side is are descared between the towns of Port Gothand and San Luis, Blacken are descared between the towns of Port Gothand and San Luis, Blacken are descared between the towns of Port Gothand and San Luis, Blacken are descared between the towns of Port Gothand and San Luis, Blacken 2004, 14,317 feet high. To host the exist and the west, the states between the color of the San Luis Valley sweep into the Sangre de Cristo Ranne of the Book Mountains.

THIS OFFER IS A FULLY-QUARANTEED LAND INVESTMENT PLAN. AT your option, all payments will be completely refunded to you, if for any reason within 60 days you decide not as buy. You have a further option of complete refund within one year, if when you initially see your property you are not usafield with it. You can hardly go wrong in this standard in the property you are not usafield with it. You can hardly go wrong in this standard with the property you are not usafield with it. You can hardly go wrong in this standard with the property you are not usafield with it. You can branch you wrong in the standard with the property of the

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Shrinking the Oceans

The dominion of the land ends where the power of its arms ends. —Dutch Jurist Cornelius van Bynkershoek, 1703

What was good enough for Juris Psykneshoek was long good enough for mations and legal scholars. In 1793, the U.S. formally declared a territorial limit of three miles, or as far as a cannon countries still claim overgream countries and claim overgream countries with claim overgream countries with claim overgream countries with claim overgream countries with three miles (claimed by 25 countries) or twelve miles (claimed by 44). But now a high-seas war of such as the countries with claim to the countries with claim to the countries with claim to redeficion out to 200 miles.

Fortunately the issue is likely to be threshed out by lawyers and diplomats 170 miles from the nearest salt water -at the Palais des Nations in Geneva. There delegates from 86 nations have been meeting for the past two weeks to prepare for a 1973 conference. The forthcoming parley will be the third attempt in 15 years to settle once and for all just who controls what-on, in, under and even over the seas. The International Court at The Hague is of no use in the case: its decisions are binding only if all parties agree in advance to abide by them. Meantime, the dispute has taken on bizarre ideological overtones, with the U.S. and other seafaring nations (including the Soviet Union) cast as big-stick bullies plundering the underdeveloped countries of all sorts of oceanic treasure. Among the recent skirmishes:

ECHAODE, must combative of the Latin American claimants, has sized 2.6 American-owned fishing vessels this year alone, often using U.S. supplied patrol boats. Washington counterpunched by halfing sales of military equipment to Quito and threatening to place the \$25 military experience and the property of the property

BRAZIL, whose 200-mile claim went into effect last June, promptly dispatched ships and aircraft to run off "poachers. Vessels from Japan, South Korea, Guyana and Surinam scurried off. Not the Americans. The U.S. boats defiantly put out their nets; the U.S. Congress set aside legislation designed to help Brazil and other countries by keeping coffee prices artificially high; Brazilian legislators jumped to their feet in the Chamber of Deputies with fist-shaking warnings of war. Meanwhile Brazil's admirals are planning to spend \$300 million to modernize their navy over the next decade, though Brazil sorely needs the money for other purposes

Technology is at the root of the struggles. Improvements in weaponry long ago extended the range of cannon far beyond three miles. Meanwhile, postwar advances in techniques for fishing as well as for undersea mining and drilling have given offshore waters considerable economic importance. U.S. was one of the first countries to make legal claims recognizing that fact: in the Truman Proclamation of 1945, it claimed sole right to the riches of the continental shelf, which ranges from 50 to 150 miles off the East Coast of the U.S. No such shelf exists off the West Coast of South America, but Chile, Ecuador and Peru cited the Truman Proclamation in 1952 when they issued



the Declaration of Santiago claiming exclusive fishing rights up to 200 miles offshore. That was just enough to embrace the broad reaches of the Humboldt Current, one of the richest fishing grounds in the world.

In all, ten Latin American countries mow claim a 200-mile jurisdiction: some claim only fishing rights, but most instead of the certificial sovereignty. All of them are vigorously lobbying for Thrid World support elsewhere. Guinea has declared sovereignty over 130 miles of sea off its West African costs, and this year tiny Sierra Loone went the full 200-mile distance.

What difference does it make if countries do stake out such extravagant claims? State Department Legal Adviser

John R. Stevenson, head of the U.S. delegation at Geneva, notes that if the 200mile limit were established worldwide. more than 25% and possibly as much as 50% of open oceans would cease to he "high seas" and fall under national jurisdictions. Ships might retain their established right of "innocent passage" through territorial seas of any country while en route to distant ports, but airlines have no such legal privilege: they would have to negotiate for rights to fly over vast stretches of ocean that are now open to anyone. The U.S. suggested a universal twelve-mile limit in Geneva last week, but even that poses problems. International guarantees would be necessary to keep open not only man-made passages like the Suez Canal but also more than 100 busy straits and channels that are less than 24 miles wide. Among them are the myriad passages through Indonesia and the Philippines, the Strait of Gibraltar, Bab el Mandeb at the entrance to the Red

Sea and even the English Channel. Wook and Study. A The dispute has led to some peculiar alliances. The U.S. to the control of the control of

Washington wants to resolve the issue with a new international oceanic treaty that would supersede all existing claims. In addition to a twelve-mile territorial sea, the U.S. plan provides for local control of wealth in the seahed out to a limit of twelve miles or until the water depth reaches 650 feet, whichever point is farthest offshore. Beyond the limit of seabed rights and up to the edge of the continental shelf, the local government would act as a trustee, licensing and taxing such undersea operations as mining and drilling; a certain share of the proceeds, perhaps 50%, would be distributed to underdeveloped countries. An international tribunal would also consider applications for special fishing rights.

The Latin Americans are unlikely to go along. Said a Peruvian Foreign Ministry official of the U.S. proposal: "What they really want is to split the 200-mile area: twelve miles for us and 188 miles for them! Should we be weak and stupiles of the split of the split

It is somehow fitting that the 200mile claims are supported by the two powers that were involved in the last successful effort these in the 15th century) to divide and dominate the worldcharted oceans. One is Spain, which claimed control over the western reaches of the Allantic: the other is Portugal, which made do with the rest.



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Or their life and health insurance policies may be backed by investments that include our stock.

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Consolidated net income rose
to \$353 million, an increase of 21%
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"It must be proved to me that wage-price controls will work."



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BUSINESS

The Showdown Fight Over Inflation

N other times and other places, at least one good thing could be said about inflation. It usually brought more pleasures than immediate problems. Prices rose, but paychecks and profits scooted up even faster. Few people could resist the urge to go on a buying spree to stock up on clothes, cars and all sorts of consumer goods in order to beat the next price hike. Daring entrepreneurs became instant millionaires: even penny-ante plungers built up neat nest eggs in the stock market. Inevitably, an exhilarating boom faded into sobering recession. But the letdown was usually short and sharp, followed quickly by rebound and prosperity. Not now. Today's lingering inflation

hangs one—and on and on. It is a particularly joves affletion Instead of expanding less, businessmen are holding down their capital budgets and laying off workers. Instead of spending and investing, the public is saving air record rates and staying out of the stock martet. For one of the rare timesion U.S. history, almost everyone feels less well off than he was several vegar ago.

Businessmen have kicked up their prices more rapidly than at any time since the Korean War, but profits before taxes have fallen from \$88 billion in 1968 to an estimated annual rate of \$84 billion in this year's first half. Workers have won many extortionate wage raises-labor costs have been rising more than 7% annually-but since 1968 the real weekly earnings of the Amerrean wage earner have inched up from an average \$90.67 to only \$91.96. In the past 21 years alone, inflation has cut the value of the dollar by 12e, and the once-prized greenback is now the weakest major currency in the world.

On the other side of the coin, business is improving. The nation gradually lifted out of its recession late last year; from their 1970 low points, production has risen 3.9% and personal income has advanced 8.6%. Consumers com-plain about being broke, but in fact they have more money than ever (though their dollars are worth less than before). They are increasing their savings at a spectacular annual rate of \$64 billion. If they could be tempted to part with some of that cash, retail sales and the stock market could soar. Businessmen have trimmed the overly large payrolls that they accumulated during the 1960s, and the nation could be ready for a surge in productivity, rising from last year's abnormally low gain of .9% to 4% or 5% this year and next. Administration spokesmen insist that the U.S. is poised to enter one of history's most prosperous and productive periods.

Signs of Pessimism

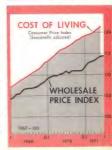
What is needed to start a buswant ecomome revival is a combination of decisive leadership in Washington, pliva a revival of consumer confidence. And that confidence is hard to come by. Across the country, people seem to have less I said in Washington's conomine management; there is a growing feeling that the President and his advisers are making roseate promises metad of taking politically and praces. The Harris poll shows that 70% of those queried believe that the President is not doing well in his handling of the economy.

In the White House, Nixon's aides are particularly worried about two recent signs of public pessimism. Corporate chiefs have been complaining

that their business has softened in the past month or two. And the Stock market, which is a reasonable indicator of the public mood, is weak. If the Dow-Jones industrial average has declined 100 points from its April high: last week it fell 8 points, closing at 851. Almost every week consumers and businessmen are battered with had news. Consider last week's outputners and businessmen are battered with had news.

▶ Railway workers won a 42% pay increase for 42 months, and the Administration hailed it as something of a victory because the unions agreed to do away with some featherbedding.

➤ Steelworkers won an inflationary contract calling for increases of about 30% over three years, and steelmakers immediately kicked up prices by 8%. That, in turn, will lead to price boosts





"Do you want it wrapped or bronzed?"

for countless other products made of steel." General Motors promptly announced a 3.9% increase in 1972 models -an average \$176 per car.

Industrial wholesale prices in July increased .7%, the fastest monthly rise in almost six years.

► Unemployment in July rose from 5.6% to 5.8%. The latest body count in the war against inflation: 5,330,000 jobless Americans.

▶ The dollar sank in relation to the German mark, the French franc, the Belgian franc and almost every other currency in world money markets. Many European bankers figured that it was only a matter of time before the dollar would somehow have to be devalued. Another international monetary crisis could break out at any moment.

The economy has become the nation's No. 1 political issue, celipsing Viet Nam. China, crime and civil rights. Says an official of the Republican National Committee: "The economy is lit-

* The day after the steel settlement, Pierre Rinfret, a windy but influential business economist who sometimes advises Nixon, told his clients by telegram not to hesitate to raise their own prices. The steel deal, he said, "locks in in-flation," More important, he related More important, he advised clients "There is no point in taking the heat it the Government won't stand behind you

erally the only thing that's hurting us. and it's hurting the hell out of us. Adds a White House aide: "The economy has been killing us all along." key question is whether the President is doing enough to check inflation, create jobs and get the economy moving, or whether, as Democrats charge, he is running a close second to Herbert Hoover-treating the current economy as casually as Hoover treated the Depression,

Originally, Nixon hoped to stop inflation without much pain. There would he no mandatory controls, no strongarm interference with labor negotiations, no messing with the free market. Instead, the Administration would rely on classic economic remedies, holding down its own budget spending while relying on the independent Federal Reserve Board to hold back the supply of money and credit. That kind of "Nixonomics" was supposed to slow the economy briefly and decisively brake the price spiral. After that, the Administration could again rev up business by increasing its own spending and perhaps even cutting taxes.

Things did not work out that way. The economy tumbled into a long, though mild recession, followed by the slowest recovery since the end of World War II. Today, pressure is building on Nixon to mount a more energetic, more direct attack on inflation. Businessmen. labor leaders and Congressmen have been telling the President that it is not enough merely to stand pat; he must "do something." Do what? The answer is: almost anything-anything that will demonstrate that he is taking holder action to bolster the economy. The fight over economic policy is reaching a showdown, and the opposing sides are led by two men who are longtime friends, al-

Keep Hands Off

Chief defender of Nixon's policies is the President's most influential economic adviser, George Pratt Shultz. As head of the Office of Management and Budget. Shultz has been telling one and all that the course should remain "steady as she goes." Shultz has long and successfully argued that the President should keep hands off and let free-market forces work. A confirmed "monctarist," he believes that the ebb and

flow of the money supply is of prime importance in determining the ups and downs of the economy. He gives frequent and rousing pep talks, arguing that last year's restrictive monetary policy will ultimately restrain inflation and this year's great expansion in the money supply (it has increased at an annual rate of 10%) will lead to a snappy economic recovery.

A Dangerous Rate

Oddly enough, the most effective critic of this hypothesis is the man who most controls the money supply: Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Frank Burns. As the President's chief economic adviser during the first year of the Nixon Administration. Burns provided much of the free-market philosophy hehind the anti-inflation plan. But he now feels that the plan is not working, that much more than money policy is needed. For more than a year, Burns has been calling on the President to adopt an incomes policy (TIME cover. June 1, 1970). The heart of that policy would be a presidential wage-price stabilization board that would be called on when major companies plan price increases or unions demand wage raises. The board would make strong recommendations and depend on voluntary compliance. If a company or union posted an egregious increase, the board would publicly condemn it. In theory, at least, few corporate or labor leaders then would dare to risk the wrath of Government backed by an aroused public.

When he reiterated his plea to the Congress's Joint Economic Committee two weeks ago. Burns shook up the Administration by declaring that "inflation is proceeding at both an unacceptable and a dangerous rate." Then he added: There is little evidence as yet of any material strengthening in consumer or business confidence.

Although the quarrel over economic policy pits Burns against Shultz, the two men have much in common. Burns, a house painter's son, was born in







NIXON IN EXECUTIVE OFFICE Roseate promises instead of action.

Galicia, and at the age of six could translate the Old Testament from Hebrew into German. He was ten when his family emigrated to America. Shultz, a schoolteacher's son, was also an early scholar: he graduated from Princeton with honors in economics, was a World War II Marine major. Both men rose in the academic world and were tapped for frequent assignments in Government. Economist Burns, 67, and Industrial Relations Expert Shultz, 50, are both close friends of Milton Friedman, the Little Giant of monetary theory. Burns was Friedman's professor at Rutgers, Shultz was his colleague at the University of Chicago, when Shultz headed the gradtrate school of business administration. When Burns was chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers in the 1950s, Shultz worked on his staff as an economist. Indeed, it was on Burns' recommendation that Nixon named Shultz Secretary of Labor in 1968 although lately Burns has been heard to question his own judgment.

Articulate Advocate

In a way, the two men have reversed roles Before Burns became head of the Fed, he earned a reputation for being maintent arrogant, dishant. Practically nobody called him by his first name. He was intensely loval to Nixon remained his chief economic advisor during the dark years of the mid-1960s, ran his campaign task forces in the 1968 campaign. In polecy matters. Candidate Nixon often told lieutenants: "Check it out with Arthur.

When Burns was promoted to the Feld chairmanhy in January 1970, he mellowed; but he also became increasingly independent professionally. In his ringly independent professionally. In his president, to Congress, to the public. Discretantial of the property of the public of the property of the public of the property of the public of the property of th

closest economic adviser, he seems to have taken on some of the obstinacy and edge of superiority that Burns had when he was in the same position. He is supremely selfconfident and holds quietly but firmly to his ideas. With assured, professional phrases, he is an able and articulate advocate of Administration policy. Though he retains personal friendships with many Democratic economists, Shultz has launched sharp attacks on others who have questioned his policies, especially Arthur Okun, former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers One of Shultz's main targets is Burns' Federal Reserve, which he severely criticized for not putting out enough money during last year's

General Metions strike. Even at dimmer parties, Shultz is completels committed. At one black-tie affair, he exhaustively fired to convince the convenience of the co

Nixon leans heavily on both men, but there is no doubt about whom he listens to most often. Shultz has become almost an Assistant President. He is in Nixon's office nearly every day, and his influence runs to matters beyond economics: for example, he has been are in racial untegration, to which he receive in racial untegration, to which he red to the property of t

So far. Shultz has completely overshadowed Nixon's other economic poltrymakers. When Nixon was drafting

two economic messages in June and December last year, some of his aides urged him to accept Burns' idea of a wage-price review board: Shultz persuaded him to reject it openly. It was Shultz who argued, over the objections of Paul McCracken's Council of Economic Advisers, that the Administration should base its 1971 policies on the expectation that the gross national product would soar from \$974 billion to \$1,065 billion. He confidently forecast that the target would be hit it Burns' Federal Reserve numbed out enough money. which it certainly has. For his part, Burns forecast a more realistic \$1,055 billion, and the Commerce Department now projects that the year's figure will probably come out at about \$1,051 billion. With its extravagant predictions, the Administration not only hurt its own credibility but also created such great expectations that it made the economy look worse than it really is now.

Connally's Doubts

Lately a third man has entered the power struggle: John Connally. The tall Texan does not claim to know much about economics. But he can read numbers and, as he told critics when he took office as Treasury Secretary, "I can add." Though intensely loyal to Nixon. Connally has begun to doubt whether the public has confidence in -or can even comprehend-the President's economic policy. At a meeting of top economic advisers at Camp David in June. Connally said: "Why don't you make up your minds whether you are Republicans or Democrats? You're outspending the Democrats already!" On other matters he has difficulty keeping his ideas from being shot down by the White House palace guard, but he does not get much dispute when he says. "Peace isn't going to be the issue in the election. The economy is going to be the only issue that really matters.

Shultz, for one, agrees. He argues that the Administration indeed has a comprehensive set of policies to fight inflation, but concedes that it may have



Lessons for Golden Growth

DECADE ago, the U.S. entered on the longest con-A tinuous noninflationary expansion in its history—more than four years of golden growth. It was a time when Henry Ford could pass off a sales dip with the quip: "Business is merely terrific instead of phenomenal." Today's businessmen, disillusioned by the current economy, have been looking longingly back at those good old days. How was that prosperity managed? Could the measures used in the early '60s have a salutary effect now?

Some of the problems facing the Democratic Administrations of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson from 1961 to 1965 were markedly different from those confronting President Nixon. Prices in those years were stable and there were no inflationary pressures to contend with. More significant, the economic distortions caused by a major war in Southeast Asia and by an expanding economy at home had

not yet begun.

Even under such favorable circumstances the performance of the economy in the early 1960s was impressive. As it came out of a recession in 1961, the second in four years,

the nation had a weak economic pulse. In the previous five years, real annual growth had averaged only 2.3%. Production was idling along at about 65% of capacity. Starting slowly, the economy picked up momentum; by 1965 the growth rate was 6.3%, and plants were humming at close to full capacity. Wages rose by about 3%. matching productivity. The toughest problem was unemployment. But even that figure was painstakingly forced down from 6.7% to an almost acceptable 4.5% 1965. The most remarkable achievement was the hesting of inflation. Throughout most of the five-year period, wholesale prices remained virtually unchanged, and consumer price rises were held to about 1.2% a year.

In creating this painless expansion, Kennedy and Johnson pursued a policy of tax cuts and moderate deficit spending counterbalanced by Government actions to limit wages and prices. To spur laggard capital expenditures, the Government came through with a 7% investment credit for plant and equipment and increased depreciation allowances. New equipment and federal job training improved productivity, slashed costs and kept prices down. In 1964 taxes on individual income and corporate earnings were trimmed. The \$14 billion that these tax cuts turned back to consumers and businessmen abruptly boosted the economy and added more than \$30 billion to the gross national product. This in turn generated close to \$10 billion in new tax money.

The Democrats also imposed wage-price guidelines of 3.2%, which were in the main observed. Because prices were stable, labor was less inclined to seek large settlements; freed of the threat of crippling wage demands, busi-

nessmen were more agreeable to moderating price increases. Industry learned not to stray too far out of line after President Kennedy in 1962 forced Big Steel to roll back what he considered an exorbitant price boost. While not as dramatic. President Johnson's anti-inflation jawhoning sessions often ended with glazedeved leaders of business and labor agreeing to hold the line.

Whether such techniques would be useful today is open tain is the fact that the Nixon Administration's stand-nat economic stance has not been



failed to put them all together and properly publicize them. Shultz points out that the Administration has set up a wage board in the construction trade. which has helped bring construction lahor increases down from 20% last year to about 10% in recent months. It has proposed lower minimum wages for the young to help them get jobs. It is readying measures to loosen regulation and introduce more competition in the transportation industry. Last week the President indicated that he would veto a bill to raise wages for Government bluecollar workers. Yet Nixon and his aides are openly disappointed that the rate of inflation has not come down further and faster, and they show a growing if grudging receptiveness to new ideas.

"We Need More Action"

Last week the economic debate took on new intensity. The Senate's Wednesday Club, a group of 15 liberal to moderate Republicans, called a press conterence in which they urged the President to set up a wage-price commission along the lines that Burns had proposed. "I disagree with the Administration's economic policies, and I make

no hones about that disagreement," said Oregon's Mark Hatfield. Connecticut's Lowell Weicker Ir declared: "If the nolities of the situation commends this action, the 10% unemployment in Connecticut shouts it." New Jersey's Clif-ford Case added; "The whole country has lost confidence in itself at the moment, and we need more action by the Government." Whatever other action the Wednesday Club achieved, it at least ensured that wage-price standards would he fully explored in hearings when Congress reconvenes in September.

Just an hour after the Wednesday Club had its say, President Nixon summoned a press conference. For the first time he wavered in his absolute, almost doctrinaire opposition to tinkering with the interaction of wages and prices. Nixon repeated his unalterable opposition to wage-price controls, expressed doubts that wage-price review boards would really work, and argued that "guidelines in this country have always failed." But he had an "open mind" about examining proposals, he said, although he would have to be convinced that any new tactic was almost foolproof before it would get his unqualified support. He voiced "serious doubts" that such a tactic would be found.

Nixon believes that review boards might well lead to firm, direct, Ciovernment-ordered controls on most wages and prices, a step that he thinks would sap the nation's economic vitality. He has abhorred controls ever since he had a minor role in administering them as a lawyer for the Office of Price Administration during World War II. Shultz also believes that guidelines or review boards would be of questionable value. He argues that if a wage guide were set at, say, 8%. that would actually tend to boost wages in industries where increases have been less than 8%.

Lessons from Overseas

The President, Shultz and Connally raise many questions about incomes policy. How effective have these policies been in other countries? What kind of organization would be set up to run the program? How would it be enforced. and how would violators be penalized? How would it affect escalator clauses in existing wage contracts? Would profits, interest rates, home prices, legal



BURNS
"Check it with Arthur."

and medical fees also have to be controlled? What would happen when the

program ended? Would prices soar? Incomes policies would surely be harder to enforce in the U.S. than in smaller, more homogeneous nations, And critics contend that such policies have never worked for long even in those countries. Yet the record is by no means barren, especially over the short run. Last year Canada's Price and Incomes Commission had to abandon its short-lived wage and price guidelines because unions would not go along. Still the commission had considerable success in persuading companies to temper the rate of price increases and was partly responsible for lowering Canada's 1970 inflation rate to 2.3% from 4.5% the year before. Britain has also had its victories. The National Board of Prices and Incomes succeeded several years ago in persuading unions to cooperate with employers in raising productivity, enabling at least some industries to grant wage increases and hold the line on prices. Eventually, dissatisfied unions began pressing for higher wages; the board's power waned, and a was all but moribund by the time the Tories abolished it last year. In The Netherlands, wage and price controls worked during the 1960s, but as inflation began to grow two years ago, they proved far from totally effective.

Fed Up with Inflation

In the U.S. guidelines and pressdential jashbouring held down prices for a time in the 1966s see hos. page 673. Between 1966 and 1966. To example, there were 15 jawhoned industries, including autos, aluminum, copper and steel. Prices in those industries rise an average 1.7% yearls during that peried, but they jumped 6% during Nixons first seer in office.

Advocates of an incomes policy say that it might well work today because the public is fed up with inflation and receptive to action. Besides, now that the steel settlement is out of the way, most major unions have caught up with inflation and

are eager to preserve the purchasing power of their recently won gams. At very least, a presidential guideline for wages and prices would give company chiefs a bargaining point in labor negotations, and would give labor leaders a talking point to temper the demands of their militant rank and file.

The Rules Are Not Working

A prime argument for experimenting with new prescriptions for inflation, says Arthur Burras, as that "the rules of economics are not working quite the way they used to." Why not? First, an inflationary has has been built into the U.S. economy because the nation is committed to high employment and high economic growth. Once an inflation starts, no government could accept the severe recession and unemployment—well over 10%—needed to stop it could.

Inflation is also stubborn because more and more Americans work for the Government or in service industries. where wage rises are hard to offset by rises in productivity. Public service employees have rapidly unionized and have often called illegal but successful strikes. Governments at all levels are prone to cave in to exorbitant wage demands because voters are unwilling to put up for very long without policemen, garbage collectors or teachers. In the past decade the number of municipal employees has gone up 32%; their total wages have increased 118%. And huge increases are built into current contracts.

When civil servants win such raises, workers in private industry quite naturally feel an urge to match them. Gongares have given in to outrageloss legging that they might lose markets to competitors at home or abroad. U.S. labor costs have risen 38% per man-hour state. 1965, hu productivity has adversed to the costs for each unit of goods produced have impred 28%.

Economists, including Paul Samuelson and John Kenneth Galbraith, have noted that many unions and companies



"Steady as she goes."

have become so hig that they are virtually immune to ordinary murket presures. For example, Samuelson points out that years ago the world was dependent on natural rubber, produced by many plantations, none of which could control the price. A market glat would-sometimes force procedown from a dollar to as low as a penny a point a dollar to as low as a penny a point Samuelson. When demand for synthetic rubber falls, producers close down plants to maintain the price."

to maintain the price:
Indeed, many sees raing. The drive
against pollution has reduced productorily and raised prices in additives as paper, steel, autos and chemciacle. By 1975 U.S. bissiness may spend
about \$35 billion to control the cost
atomic and the control of the
cost of the cost of the cost of the
will be passed on to customers, Abroud,
rising nationalism—in Chile, Venezuela,
lately prompted price increases for the
including coppers and oil.

For all that. Nixon could attack and eliminate many sources of inflation. He could ease up on import quotas on

WEDNESDAY CLUB MEN TAFT, WEICKER, COOPER, JAVITS, SCHWEIKER, CASE & HATFIELD



Tips from Experts at the Top

RICHARD NIXON'S critics often charge that the President is remote from the real world, surrounded by overly protective aides who screen out notes of dissent. To determine just what the outside experts are saving about the economy-and what should be done-TIME correspondents last week interviewed corporate chiefs, trade union leaders and economists. A sampling of opinions: LEONARD WOODCOCK, president of the United Auto Workers, "The best thing that can happen to reverse the inflation is to spur the economy. For that, we should move up the tax cuts already authorized for 1972 and 1973, making them immediately applicable. As a last resort, we could lower the value of the dollar, perhaps by permitting it to float until it found its proper relationship to other currencies. That would reduce the prices of U.S. exports in the world market and drive up import prices."

GABNIE ACKEY, former chairman (1964-68) of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, "The Administration could easily put another S8 billion to \$10 billion a year into the economy, What we need are liberalized unemployment insurance benefits, accelerated last reductions effective now, misted of in 1972 or 1973, and vigorous federal programs combating unemployment and

IEE A IACOCCA, president of Ford Motor Co. "The country cannot hope to have a sustained economic recovery without a strong increase in investment. It is disquieting that the outlook for capital spending is so weak. We would urge Congress to restore the investment tax credit permanently. Changes that promote investment are in the best interests of everyone."

CHARLES ("EEX") HORNTON, chairman of Litton Industries. "One of the most important things that the Administration can do is to provide business with an investment tax credit. Not only will that create jobs now, but if will improve productivity and help the U.S. maintain an edge over foreign competition. Two many of our production facilities are not provided to the control of the

UNIN TOWNSTAD, chairman of Chrysder Corp. "Nikon may say he has inflation and unemployment under control, but I have seen of figures to indicate that he has solved either problem. I am against wage and price controls, but we cannot let this situation go on forest. The economy has the people scared. If we do not begin to see evidence of a dewill have to take drastic action.

RAYMOND SAUMIRE, former chairman of the CEA (1956-61). "The affault that wage inflation has gone so far now that it requires much more direct intervention by Government. I'm not talking about a much more direct intervention. It can be a considered to the control of the contro

A.W. CLAUSEN, president of the Bank of America. "The President should speak out more forcefully and specifically on inflationary settlements and price increases. The Administration is failing with its laisez [aire policy." OTO ECSTEIN, former member of the Cital 1964-66. The absence of an incomes policy now is absolutely inde-tensible. A new office should be set up, headed by a single presidential appointer of the control of the contro

KERMIT GORDON, former member of the CEA (1961-62). "I am opposed to mandatory controls, but I do feel that wage-price guideposts are a necessary part of any well-balanced economic policy designed to deal with inflation."

20MB P. LEWIS, former member of the CEA (1963-64). "I would like to see a wage-price review board. It would have more bite than the wage-price guide-posts. In addition, we should eliminate import quotas on such things as Japanese steel. This will force American producers to hold the line against wage and price hikes."

NEIL IACOBY, former member of the CEA (1953-55). "I'm for a review board. It should tie wage hikes to increases in productivity, and should have the power to force compulsory arbitration."

PAUL SAMELSON, M.F.T. economist. Tim in favor of a much more activist incomes policy than President Nixon has been willing to take, but I stop short of mandatory price controls. I'm for jaw-boning, for moral stussion. To hold down prices, I would let in more imports, and I would use Government procurement policies."

steel, meat and other products; by the estimate of a Cabinet task force the oil quotas alone add \$4.8 billion yearly to the nation's energy bills. Nixon could call for a substantial reduction of subsidies to farms, shipping companies, airlines and railroads. He could challenge the monopoly power of unions, calling for an end to the union hiring hall and dustries from trucking to construction. He could urge compulsory arbitration of labor disputes in municipal services and other sectors where unions dietate terms to timid or fragmented employers. "But," laments a White House aide, "whenever I tell the President that we must get tough with labor, somebody close to him says, no, you dare not touch the unions-they have too many

More immediately, Nixon could opt for one of the many varieties of incomes policy ideas. The Committee for Economic Development, a group of corportate chiefs and economists, has echoed Burns by urging that the President create as three-man Board on Prices and Incomes. It would draw up broad guidecomes. It would draw up broad guidelines as to how rapidly wages and prices could rise without causing inflation. The board would denounce by name any companies or unions that flagrantly violated the guidelines. It would also issue advance reports of major wage and price decisions, outlining what a noninflationary settlement would be.

Six-Month Restraint

Economist Arthur Okun would go farther. He recommends that the President declare a six-month period of "utmost restraint." All companies would be asked to put off price increases during that time and all labor leaders would be urged to take no more than token hoosts. keeping contracts open for final negotiations later. The President would appoint a board of citizens to spend those six months interviewing leaders of unions, companies and consumer groups, seeking their recommendations for equitable wage-and-price guidelines. If a company or union violated those guides, the President would point an accusing finger and rally the pressure of public opinion. He would also be prepared to penalize an offender directly-perhaps by liberalizing import quotas, selling off goods from Government stockpiles or canceling Government contracts.

In the next issue of FORTUNE, Robert Roosa, who was Treasury Under Secretary from 1961 to 1965, will propose a plan. Roosa would first have the President impose a wage freeze for six months or less. During that period, the Government would set up separate wageprice boards for each industry. The boards would be made up of people from business, labor and Government, In every labor negotiation covering a whole industry or a company with 1,000 or more employees, they would have the power to determine what the industry or company could afford to pay, depending on its costs, markets and productivity. After that, the board would set general boundaries for wage and price increases. Corporations and unions would negotiate contract details, but they would have to keep their increases roughly within the board's bounds-or else face some penalties.

According to his chief aides, Nixon is finally being forced by events to change his anti-inflation plan. Last week

Treasury Secretary Connally told Triant Economic Correspondent Lawrence Malkin: "The last thing we want to do its stay fixed in concrete. You're going to see the President engaged with language to see the President engaged with the properties of a stay fixed in the properties of a stay of a stay

At his press conference, Nicon sulfthat he was instructing Labor Secretary James Hodgson to keep him informed of major wage talks. Did that mean that he was going to turn his back on price increases by corporations? No what Connally, Nicon would watch them too. What will happen if Congress approves head to be a superation of the contraction of the price raises until they can be mosetigated by the contraction of the contraction of the internal of the contraction of the contraction of the internal of the contraction of the contraction of the internal of the contraction of the contraction of the internal of the contraction of the contraction of the internal of the contraction of the contraction of the internal of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the internal of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the internal of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the internal of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the internal of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the internal of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the internal of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the internal of the contraction of the contraction of the contraction of the internal of the contraction of the contraction

Nixon's New Strategy

Indeed, the White House has a new strategy. Nixon wants to wait and see whether outsiders-businessmen, labor leaders. Congressmen-can build up enough support for an incomes policy to create the political consensus that would enable it to work. Provided that happens, he may be willing to accept it. The consensus could be built in next month's Senate hearings. While they are going on. Nixon will have a grace period of several months, during which the original anti-inflation plan may still work out as Cicorge Shultz hopes. If it appears during the hearings that Congress will approve a wage-price board and give it real powers of enforcement, then businessmen may rush to raise prices while they still can. To prevent that, the President would probably have to call a surprise. temporary wage-price freeze. Some of his aides say that for all his doubts he would just as soon have a wage-price board, simply to end all the debate. And if an incomes board is mandated by Congress but fails to halt inflation, Nixon will not bear all the blame.

The most persuasive argument in favor of more Government action against inflation is that it can hardly accomplish less than the Administration's inaction. A wage-and-incomes policy might have been more promising if adopted earlier. but it is not too late for one to have effeet. Eagerness for a return to price stability and an expansive economy has made the public receptive to almost any presidential action that would decisively break with the past-the kind of bold move that Nixon made on China policy. As Arthur Burns recently told the Joint Economic Committee: "Had an incomes policy been instituted a year or two ago. it would have been more effective than it is likely to be today. But I still would try it. I would be mildly optimistic. I think it is an effort worth making.

AEROSPACE A Lift for Lockheed

"I've never been enthused about a Lockheed bill. I still say that now." Yet when Kentucky's Marlow Cook made that statement last week, he had just cast the vote that broke a 48-48 tie in the Senate and saved Lockheed Aircraft Corp. from financial collapse.

Cook's ambivulence toward a \$250 million long ugarantee for the aersespace giant was widely shared on Capitol Hill and contributed to considerable c



WAGNER GIVING WORKERS THE GOOD NEWS
The precedent may now exist.

of solidarity with organized labor. In the absence of clear-cut doctrinal guidelines, the bill—which had narrowly (192-189) passed the House a few days carlier—split both parties almost evenly.

What proved to be the most persuasive argument. In favor of a saving Lockheed was the question of employment. I think jobo certainly were the key issue. Said John Tower of Texas. I have been a saving to the persent person of the perpendicular person of the perpendicular person of the persent person of the perpendicular person of the persent person of the persent person of the perpendicular person of the person of the person of the perpendicular p

The biggest chunk of those jobs are in Lockheed's headquarters in Burbank

and the TriStar plant at nearby Palmdale. Calif. Thus when the Senate clerk announced the vote, there was great joy in those towns. Telephone lines were jammed as relatives and friends spread the news. Champagne flowed at the local union halls. Restaurants were crowded for the first time in months. Ever since Lockheed began laying off some 9,000 TriStar workers last winter, local residents had been putting off decisions about whether to buy new cars or refrigerators. Sales-tax receipts in Burbank had fallen 24% from last year, and the hard-pressed city government had been forced to impose a hiring freeze. "Burbank was in a state of suspended animation," said Assistant City Manager James Algie. Agreed Lockheed Spokesman John Dailey: "It was like everyone had exhaled at once -and none of us knew we'd been holding our breath."

Not our of the Woods. A new optimism has also taken over Lockheed's corporate headquarters. The company is now rehirm glaid-off workers at a rate of 200 a week. Executives who making aposation to the company of the head failure were now predicting that the firm might not need all of the \$250 million that Congress had underwritten. Just two days ufter the vote, Lockheed carnings flugres; \$11.3 million after that earnings flugres; \$11.3 million after the earnings flugres; \$11.3 million after the

The formalities of collecting on the loan guarantee should be completed within weeks, but Lockheed has a few other problems to take care of before the company is out of danger. Rolls-Royce engineers must work a few more bugs out of the TriStar's engines. Lockheed salesmen must persuade British European Airways to order at least 20 TriStars, a condition that TWA has specified for retaining its 33-TriStar order. Finally, Lockheed must rejuvenate its TriStar marketing program, which was inactive during the long period of uncertainty over the plane's future. The company has only 103 firm TriStar or-ders—at least 152 short of the number Lockheed Vice President Charles S. Wagner says the firm must sell to break even on the project. As Lockheed Chairman Dan Haughton said last week in a memo to employees: "We aren't out of the woods yet by a long shot."

Poltry Profits, The outlook for the aerospace industry as a whole is even more uncertain. Its biggest clients—the Defense Department, AsAs and the air-control of the profit of the prof

One of the most troubling questions raised by the bailing out of Lockheed is whether the federal action has established a precedent. The measures

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a good woman, a spirited horse, a fine

knife." While the first two are outside

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proverb

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gency loan-guarantee board headed by Treasury Secretary. The board would have power to guarantee loans of up to \$250 million to any firm whose demise would "seriously affect the economy or employment in the nation or any region thereof." Though the intent of Congress was clearly to make Lockheed the sole beneficiary of its action, the precedent may now exist to bail out any number of companies provided that they are important enough and sick enough. Congress may thus find it increasingly difficult to resist pressures from powerful alliances of industry, organized labor, the financial community and local political interests that would like it to come to the rescue of inefficient or mismanaged firms.

passed by Congress provide for an emer-

CONGLOMERATES

Trimming a Colossus

Near the end of every month, 100 top executives from the global empire of Harold S. Gencen, chairman and president of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., gather in his Manhattan headquarters for one of the bestknown staff meetings in the business world. In the near future, however, there could be a significant drop-off in attendance. At the behest of the Justice Department, ITT has agreed to divest itself of six important companies.

Subject to court approval, the parts to be severed are the Canteen Corp., Grinell Corp.'s fire protection division. Avis (Rent a Car) Inc., ITT-Levitt home builders, and the Hamilton and ITT life insurance companies. Geneen will have two years to dispose of the first two firms, three years for the rest. The divestiture, which ends three Justice Department lawsuits against ITT, is one of the largest trust-bustings in American corporate history. The subcompanies ITI will lose account for about \$1 billion in annual sales, or about one-sev-

enth of the conglomerate's total. Vertical Hold. The ITI action leaves unresolved one of the most crucial ambiguities in antitrust law: Does the Clayton Act, a keystone of the nation's antitrust policy for more than five decades, apply to conglomerates? The act clearly bans major acquisitions that "substantially lessen competition." It has been applied to horizontal mergers of directly competing firms and to vertical mergers of companies that have customer-supplier relationships. But it does not specifically forbid the kind of mergers that form conglomerates: those involving firms offering apparently unrelated goods or services. The Justice Department's three suits against ITT were intended to clear up the issue by bringing it before the U.S. Supreme Court, But to avoid lengthy litigation that would delay divestiture for years. department attorneys agreed to settle the suits out of court. The legal status of conglomerate mergers remains in

doubt.

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BOOKS

Household Tyrants

THE LAST AND THE FIRST by I. Compton-Burnett, 147 pages, Knopf, \$5.95.

Dame Ivy Compton-Burnett, who died two years ago at 85, has often been called a "writer's writer." This is a handy term to describe such authors as Ronald Firbank. Henry Green and Saki. whom other writers often cite as important influences but who seldom stay in print.

In Dame Ivy's case, popular neglect is easy to understand. All 20 of her

books are family novels set in upper-class England around the turn of the century. Though she wrote about such interesting topies as money, was uncompounded by the control of the control

Ignoring Conventions, Her literary influence centers on the astonishing and idiosyncratic approach to dialogue that she developed in her second novel. Pastors and Masters (1925). Ignoring any known conventions of speech, she makes her characters say exactly and unsparingly what is going through their heads. The effect is as if the participants in an operatic ensemble could really hear the others' sung asides (which, among other things, would have cooked Aida's goose in the first scene of the first act). Time has only made her technique seem more relevant, and each passing dec-

ade brings Dame Ivy new disciples. Currently they include Angus Wilson, Mary McCarthy and the whole school of France's nonveau roman.

A Compton-Burnett is a recognizable British preduct, like a Burbery or an Agatha Christie. It is also an entertuing, reliable one. File Lots and the First was unfinished when the author died, and it has been stitched together skillfully by her lifelong British publisher. Vietor Gollancz, it is wholly typical of her work and a graceful if muted final statement.

With her customary fearful symmetry, Dame Ivy starts by presenting two households of five members each. As in almost all her books, this one begins in an orderly way, at breakfast. The more important household, Sir Robert Heriots, is dominated by a vintage Compton-Burnett tyrant, his second wife Eliza.

Near by live the Grimstones, where 84year-old locasts holds way. As ustal, the plot is contrived and unimportant. Hermia, Eliza's cleler stepdatighter and the only Heriat who stands up to her, receives a marriage proposal from Hamilton Grimstone, Joeanti's weak, middleaged son, To Eliza's horror Hermia declines. When he dies shortly after, he leaves Hermia his fortune anyway—and not a moment too soon, because the Heriots are faced with financial rurois are faced with financial rurois.

Magnanimously, Hermia gives half the money to the Grimstones and bails out her father with the rest of it. Amid

IVY COMPTON-BURNETT, 1962 Fearful symmetry begins at breakfast.

the financial flurry, she receives a proposal from Hamilton's nephew; this one she accepts. The scepter passes from Eliza and Jocasta; Hermia is the new and more enlightened tyrant of both families.

Outlet for Energy, Hermia's attrium is untipola of Compton-Burnet's pred-atory female diciators, Eliza is more in character: "Autoractic by nature, she had become impossibly so, and had come to find criticam a duty, an outlet for energy." When Hamilton's first let-er of proposal to Hermia arrows. Eliza the error of proposal to Hermia arrows. Eliza ond counces, she opens it and attempts to hide it. Like her predecessors in earlier books. Eliza is not only shameless, the properties of the energy for the energy fo

save the family home."

The downtrodden in Compton-Bur-

net are the young people Ionely, badly dressed, capriciously mistrated. In Bullivant and the Lumbs, perhaps her best book, they are used to create a series of comic tableaux. Asked what they are doing, one replies: "We are waiting for time to pass." Another spends his time rereading his favorite story, the book of Job. In The Law and the First, when the put-upon young Heriots and Carinstones need for lea, a minor Heriots and Carinstones meet for lea, a minor Heriots want to the day." A Girmstone replies: "We would have done so, but the fac-turb has fadded through lack of use."

The Last and the First is even sparer than most Compton-Burnett. At times the dialogue sounds eerily like Gertrude

Stein's: "It is what it is and would be." All signs of movement are auditory. One knows a character has entered a room when he joins the conversation -an easy transition, since he has usually been eavesdropping outside. There is absolutely no small talk or incidental detail in Dame Ivv's novels. There are, however, plenty of conversational bromides: the author delighted in characterizing her villains by making them overly fond of banal phrases. "The yoke is not always easy, or the burden light," sighs Eliza. Because she concentrated so

fiercely on the brutalizing effects of power and money, Ivy Compton-Burnett has often been accused of being pitiless and even amoral. She was as unsparing as Ibsen in visiting the sins of parents on their children, and there are few more starkly evil women in literature than the murderous Anna Donne in Elders and Betters. It The Last and the First departs from the author's past works, it is in its relative compassion. Not that Dame Ivy went soft. But she endowed Hermia, a powerful woman.

with both a healthy outlook and a promising future. In a way, like Eliza, she was surrendering some of her sover-eignty over her people, and a little wel-

Martha Duffy

The Alternative Experience

come warmth came in.

GETTING BACK TOGETHER by Robert Houriet 412 pages Coward, McCann & Geoghegan \$7.95.

WHAT THE TREES SAID: LIFE ON A NEW AGE FARM by Stephen Diamond. 182 pages. Delacorte. \$5.95 (paperback \$2.45).

Their friends in the cities call them escapists. The New Left scorns them as naive. To their "straight" neighbors on farms or in small villages, they all too often look like sex-mad anarchists. But the thousands of Americans who have chosen to create a new life in rural communes regard themselves as a new generation of pioneers pursuing that most clusive of goals—the ideal society.

They are a widely varied crowd, according to thee useful, firshand accounts of the commune movement. Some of the members are rather younger at heart than in years, like Moishe, an Francisco. Some of the new communatis were distillusioned radical antivar protesters. Others were drug culturatis seeding freedom from legal bassles, or flower children trying to recupiure the man of lower. Still others were intellec-



"No more me, no more you."

tual utopians out to build non-nuclear families along the lines of B.F. Skinner's Walden Two. Most of them were urban ex-bourgeois who had frustrating confrontations with agricultural hard labor.

One of the first communes to rea and fall, Author Hourier reports, was Oz. a fantasy-ridden experiment near Meastville, Pa., which featured daily readings from Dr. Settes. Winnie the Poels and finattrailly The Wizard of Dr. Meadwille's citizens, at first tolerant, gradually turned against Oz. larged, cause of the commune's lack of concern with flush toleta and regular hards. Once. The poels are consistent of the commune's lack of concern with flush toleta and regular hards. Once the commune's lack of concern with flush toleta mane flusty in the control of the commune's lack of concern to the control of the control

More disciplined communes had better luck. Hournet describes the evolution of New Buffalo, between Albuquerque and Santa Fe in New Mexico, which painfully expelled the hordes of parasitic potheads who had drifted in to

live off the efforts of a hard-working minority. A different proposition is Harrad West," a swi-member group-manufacture of the swi-member group-manufacture who notes regretfully that he missed its "honeymoon" phase, found unsettling resemblances to an erotic scap opera. One feature was "the Chart," which ordained who was to sleep with whom any particular night. "There's really no other way to do it if you have six people," says Alice, a participant.

Getting Back Together is probably the best account so far on the movement, partly because Author Houriet retains a certain amount of wry detachment, though the book also records his own deepening involvement with the experiments-an interest that finally led him to found his own community in northern Vermont. It was not an easy metamorphosis for "Robert the Writer when the eternal problems of real sharing appeared. "I was unwilling to let go of what was mine," he writes, "my car, my money, my wife." After considerable agonizing, he managed to lose most of his hang-ups on personal possessions-though he did hang on to his wife. The basic lesson, says Houriet, is summed up in the words of a friend: "No more me, no more you."

Ego-fripping Rods. The painful difficulty of learning that lesson is made clear in Stephen Diamond's What the Trees Said, the story of a single commune located near Montague, Mass, just south of the Vermont line. Diamond's book chronicles how a cadre of city-bred radical journalists slowly adapted to life on an abandoned farm. For some of the go-fripping rads, the hardscrabble experience was, quite Internally, unbearable (one committed sairchilly, unbearable) (one committed sairchilly) (one committed sairchill) (one com

Neither Hourier nor Diamond pretends to be a prophet of a green new order, and neither really spells out just where he believes the movement is heading. It is enough for both that these "alternatives" exist and fluurish, after a fashion and for a white Perhaps it is just to broad on the history of communal societies in the U.S. Few have lasted long: those that endured often lost much of

cieties in the U.S. Few have lasted long: those that endured often lost much of the founding spirit, and came to bear an uncomfortable resemblance to the society they had abandoned.

Already the world outside is pressing

in on many of the new communes. "South of use," writes Houriet. "Interstate 91 is being blasted through the hills. At night, part of the sky glows an eerie green from the towers of light over a supermarket parking lot. A few years ago, we were safe in Vermont from the urban monster. Now, we're not so sure."

Bob McCabe

Named after Robert H. Rimmer's novel, The Harrad Experiment, about a group marriage

Two for the Road

GOING NOWHERE by Alvin Greenberg. 143 pages, Simon & Schuster, \$4,95.

EVERYBODY KNOWS AND NOBODY CARES by Mason Smith. 213 pages. Knopf.

Hemingway pointed the way: perfection of style was the writer's road to salvation—or at least to survival. It it did not overripen, as style tends to do. called "the real thing." Mason Smith and Alvin Greenberg, two promising stylists and fledgling novelists, each offer one for the road. Both hooks have hitchhiking protagoniss who abmadiss who will be the control of th

The story of Going Nowhere is absurd, but Greenberg's good, tight fable is told with a warm, comic logic reminiscent of early Vonnegut. Arthur, a brilliant physics student, loses a leg in an unlikely series of events. Disconsolate, he becomes a hitchhiker. For





GREENBERG SMITH
Random kindness, casual joys.

ten years he liese en the randem kindness of motorisks, until hie eld mentor. Professor Misille, contact him to the professor Misille, contact him to the total author of the professor of the total author of the professor of the cer and return him to earth as an interplanetary proselytizer for a new phitosophy known as Unteleology, It disclaims any overriding purpose or plan in the universe and urges people to stop worrying because nothing is going anywhere.

Minimal Man, Unfortunately, Unteleology falls victim to the randomness it preaches, and Arthur eventually returns to the side of the road. His subsequent adventures-including the loss of his other leg-leave him in much the same state as contemporary art. He is a minimal man trying to make more out of less. At the end of the book, Arthur is snug in an abandoned church with a girl who seems to symbolize science as a dead-end faith. The couple eats whatever falls off passing produce trucks, and Arthur amuses himself by composing epigrams from an incomplete alphabet of movable letters on the church bulletin board. Greenberg's philosophical cartooning is a bit overly contrived, but it succeeds because Greenberg keeps his tale both tactful and short.

A sense of proportion is among

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584 Washington Street, San Francisco, California 94111



Mason Smith's many strengths as a novelist. In tone, texture and pace, Everybody Knows and Nobody Cares is that rarity, a book with no false moves. Smith's hero is Ogden Jones. a Ph.D. candidate in English with a loved and loving wife and three nice children. Discontent with an academic future does not gnaw at him; it nibbles in a stimulating way. So with sleeping bag, fly rod and the warm wishes of wife and kids, he temporarily lights out to what is now the territory behind -the America of high places, crystal air and honeyed waters. It is nature's nation, which has inspired American writing from Thoreau through early Hemingway

Grace Without Pressure, Ogden knows it, and so does Mason Smith. In a variation of Nick Adams' trout-fishing scene in Hemingway's Big Two-Hearted River, Smith pays tribute to the old man with an exquisite parody of his style. It is done with the same sense of casual gratitude that a young hippie might express when accepting his father's old Army overcoat.

The scene perfectly illustrates the grace without pressure that Ogden displays on almost every page. It is there when he hops in and out of strange automobiles, instantly gauging and adapting to the interior emotional atmosphere. It is there when he hooks up with Erin, a delectable, thoroughly greened girl hitchhiker. In their sexual encounters they are more playful than passionate: getting there is more important, and more fun, than making it. Drinking in the natural and human wonders that pass their way, Ogden and Erin relish a dream that neither they nor Smith believe could-or should-last too long: a second adolescence enriched by the ex-

R.Z. Sheppard

Best Sellers

- FICTION The Exorcist, Blatty (1 last week)
- The Other, Tryon (2)
- The Drifters, Michener (3)
- The Bell Jar, Plath (8)
- The New Centurions, Wambaugh (5) The Shadow of the Lynx, Holt (4)
- The Passions of the Mind, Stone (6)
- Penmarric, Howatch (10)
- QB VII, Uris (7) 10. On Instructions of My Government,
 - NONFICTION
- 1. Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee,
- Brown (1) The Female Eunuch, Greer (3)
- The Sensuous Man, "M" (2) Boss: Richard J. Daley of Chicago,
- Royko (5) 5. America, Inc., Mintz and Cohen (4)
- David: Report on a Rockefeller, Hoffman (6)
- Future Shock, Toffler (8) The Gift Horse, Knef (7)
- Living Well Is the Best Revenge, Stilwell and the American Experience in China, 1911-45, Tuchman



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Kings, 16 mg. "tar", 1.0 mg. nicotine 100's: 19 mg. "tar", 1.3 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette, FTC Report Nov. 70